Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-127
Friday
1 July 1988

Daily Report
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FBIS-NES-88-127 *1 July 1988*

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LD0107132788 [Editorial Report]

Iran-Iraq War

"Large numbers" of Iraqi warplanes dealt "back-breaking and destructive" blows to an Iranian natural gas plant which is the biggest station for producing and processing natural gas in the Gulf area, the Iraqi command announced in a 30 June communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Without naming the plant, the communique said the Iraqi planes flew a round trip of over 1,500 km to arrive at their target, located on the Iranian mainland opposite Lavan Island.

The Iraqi jets also hit Iranian offshore oil installations in the Cyrus oil field, the communique said, adding that these strikes constitute a "strong blow" that will have a "great impact" on Iran's economy and oil revenues.

The ROK agency YONHAP subsequently disclosed that 13 South Korean workers were killed and 37 injured in the Iraqi attack on a natural gas refinery being built by a South Korean company at Kangan, on the Iranian coast between Bushehr and Lavan Island. For Iran's part, IRNA acknowledged that Iraqi planes attacked an "industrial-labor center" in Bushehr Province, inflicting "some damage" and causing "a number" of casualties. An Iranian claim that two Iraqi planes were shot down was dismissed by an Iraqi spokesman, who told INA that all Iraqi planes returned safely from their missions 30 June.

Iraqi communiques carried by Voice of the Masses also announced further successes for the Iraqi Army in fighting on the northern front, claiming that the I Corps "completely liberated" the Iraqi border town of Mawat during a 19-hour battle 29-30 June.

The Iraqis "completely purged" the Mawat basin, regaining two border posts and securing control over mountain areas comprising 25 peaks, the communique added. Further south, the I Corps also liberated the "important strategic" Al-Shihabi mountain ridge, near the Iraqi border in the central sector, another communique stated.

In Iran, Tehran television broadcast a War Support Council statement which claimed that the recent retreat by Iranian forces from some positions was the result of the "special assistance" to the Iraqi regime given by "the forces of blasphemy, arrogance, and reaction." While acknowledging that Iran is now facing a test which is "among the biggest of the past decade," the statement stressed that Iran's reverses have not in any way shaken its firm determination to continue the war to achieve its "just rights" and punish the aggressor. Iranian combatants should prepare themselves more than ever before for "a brave jihad and a patient resistance."

In contrast, Iranian opposition sources in Paris told INA of recent "sweeping demonstrations" against the war in Tehran and other Iranian cities. The report claimed that 72 people were killed by Revolution Guards during the protests.

In the FRG, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz confirmed that Iraq has used chemical weapons (CW), but he claimed that Iran used CW against Iraq "first, at the start of the conflict," DPA reported. 'Aziz did not give details of the use of CW, but he described the frequency of this type of warfare as "now and again."

Lebanon

Hostages—An Iranian decision to release the U.S. hostages in Lebanon will be announced on the eve of the U.S. elections this autumn, according to Beirut political sources cited by WAKH. The timing of the hostages' release is linked to an Iranian plan to exploit the issue politically and influence the U.S. elections, the sources contended.

Car Bomb—A booby-trapped car exploded in West Beirut 1 July, wounding 34 people and causing heavy property damage, Beirut radio announced.

Camps Conflict—Civilians continued to evacuate Burj al-Barajinah as fighting resumed between supporters and opponents of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon noted. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio subsequently reported that both sides have accepted a PFLP initiative that calls for a cease-fire, the return of 'Arafat's opponents in the Fatah "Provisional Command" to positions inside the camp, and the return of civilian residents. Provisional Command leader Abu Musa indicated that he opposes the presence of any pro-'Arafat forces in Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

A Radio Monte Carlo report from Damascus disclosed that Syrian officials are "clearly upset" by media reports linking Syria with what has taken place in the Beirut camps. The radio noted Syria's view that accusations against it by 'Arafat's supporters are an attempt to conceal the fact that there is Palestinian opposition to 'Arafat's policy and to the recent document by 'Arafat's adviser, Bassam Abu Sharif.

Syrian-Lebanese Relations—Contacts between Beirut and Damascus have led to a new phase in bilateral relations, President Amin al-Jumayyil stated in remarks reported by the Voice of Lebanon. A Lebanese Forces official cited by Radio Free Lebanon welcomed Al-Jumayyil's meeting with the Syrian president in Algiers and called for further meetings between the two presidents.

Israel

Territories—An Arab youth died in a Ramallah hospital of wounds sustained from IDF fire during a riot in Bayt Furik last week, Jerusalem radio reported. On IDF conduct in the territories, HA'ARETZ criticized Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dan Shomron for ignoring the "numerous instances of brutality and acts of humiliation performed by his troops." Many soldiers go unpunished after acts of "pointless brutality," the paper contended.

Herut Knesset List—Reporting on the results of the Herut Movement's election for its Knesset list, HADASHOT noted that former UN ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu gained first place, Minister Moshe Qatzav was second, and Beni Begin was third. Ministers Moshe Arens, Ari'el Sharon, and David Levi were fourth, fifth, and sixth respectively, and Deputy Defense Minister Mikha'el Deqel failed to gain a place on the 35-candidate list. HA'ARETZ viewed the outcome as a success for Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir as "all his candidates achieved the top positions."

Saudi Arabia

Claims by Israeli sources that Saudi Arabia has "mutual undertakings" with Syria are "totally unfounded," a responsible source announced in a statement to SPA. The denial follows Israeli press reports of a Saudi-Syrian agreement on the use and financing of missiles purchased from the PRC.

PLO-United States

The U.S. court ruling against the closure of the PLO mission to the United Nations was welcomed by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf as "positive" and "proof that the U.S. judicial system has to a large extent escaped Zionist influence," AFP reported. He expressed hope that the decision will be the first step in a revision of U.S. policy toward the Palestinian people and the PLO.

Egyptian-Algerian Relations

The UAE's AL-ITTIHAD reported that an "unannounced contact" between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has removed the causes of tension between the two countries and has settled most existing problems, according to WAKH. Citing Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat, the paper stated that a number of other Arab states helped contain the dispute between the two countries.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Mubarak, Bendjedid Hold 'Unannounced Contact'

JN0107084788 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 July (WAKH)—Arab diplomatic sources in Rabat have said that a number of Arab states have succeeded in containing the recent dispute between Egypt and Algeria through contacts during the past few days.

In today's issue, the newspaper AL-ITTIHAD quoted these sources as saying that an unannounced contact was made in the past few hours between Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The contact resulted in the removal of causes of tension that had prevailed in relations between the two countries, following the media campaigns against each other, and in settling most of the existing problems.

The sources expect that a senior Egyptian official, probably Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will visit Algiers soon.

At the same time, it is expected that a high-ranking Algerian official will visit Cairo to discuss the appropriate formula for restoring relations between the two countries.

Palestinian Affairs

Qaddumi Says Abu Sharif Document 'Private View'

TA0107060388 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jul 88 p A8

[Report from Britain by Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Text] London—PLO Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi said yesterday that the Abu Sharif document calling for direct talks with Israel and a referendum in the territories was not written with PLO approval. "It is the private view of the author," Qaddumi told HA'ARETZ. "Parts of it can be supported or it can be entirely opposed, but whatever the case it reflects the democracy of the organization."

Faruq Qaddumi, who appeared at a pro-Palestinian gathering in London, said that his personal view was that the perfect solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict was converting all of Palestine into cantons on the Swiss model. He also said that if the Palestinians had a state they would not attack Israelis for fear of losing what they had.

Qaddumi said the demand for recognition of Israel's borders is a prior condition, therefore he can present his own prior condition—a stop to Jewish emigration from the USSR. He said the latest efforts to transfer Jews through Romania are part of Israel's expansionist policies.

Egypt

Grenade Reportedly Thrown at Kuwaiti Envoy's Car

NC3006133388 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] A hand grenade was thrown at the car of the Kuwaiti ambassador in Cairo, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Kandari at noon today. The grenade was thrown from another car driving alongside the ambassador's car in the Al-Muhandisin neighborhood [in Al-Jizah].

AFP, which carried the report, said it is not known whether the ambassador was in the car during the incident. No casualties have been reported, according to AFP.

Car Hit by 'Projectile'

NC3006150388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA)—According to a responsible source at the Interior Ministry, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sha'lan, diplomatic attache at the Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo, today informed the Al-'Ajuzah District police that his car, which he left by the Al-Zamalik Club wall yesterday, was found this morning to have been hit by a projectile. The projectile did not, however, penetrate the car.

The source said that forensic experts went to the scene and examined the car. They reported that a projectile, landing in the rear right-hand corner of the roof, had made a hole there. The source added that the forensic experts confirmed that the projectile had been fired from a distance of more than 2 km and had landed on the car roof as it neared the end of its path.

The source said that it is probable that the projectile was fired during festivities being held in a neighborhood adjacent to the area where the car was parked.

'Abd al-Majid Cited on Purpose of Armacost Visit

NC3006184088 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that the purpose of the visit to Cairo by Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state, was to brief Egyptian officials on the outcome of his visit to Israel, developments in the peace process, and the U.S. stand on it. Dr 'Abd al-Majid said he received the impression that the United States is committed to its efforts to give momentum to the peace march.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid was asked about Egypt's view on the ruling by the U.S. court that the decision to close the PLO offices in New York was illegal. He said that the court ruling is in line with the law and established diplomatic codes.

On the attacks on Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt condemns all acts of violence, terrorism, and suppression against the Palestinian people. He reiterated that Egypt is always anxious to support the Palestinian cause and to help realize the Palestinian people's aspirations.

ROK Presidential Envoy Arrives in Cairo

NC2806182688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jun (MENA)—Kang Kyong-sik, special envoy of the ROK president, arrived in Cairo tonight on a 3-day visit to Egypt. He is expected to meet with Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, People's Assembly speaker; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation; and Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

The ROK presidential envoy will brief Egyptian officials on recent trends in ROK policy. He will also discuss with them ways of strengthening bilateral ties.

Received by 'Abd al-Majid

NC2906123688 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Kang Kyong-sik, special envoy of the ROK president. Kang Kyong-sik is currently visiting Cairo. During the meeting, the special ROK envoy handed 'Abd al-Majid a message from ROK President No Tae-u for President Husni Mubarak. The discussion dealt with bilateral relations and the Middle East situation.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, had met with the ROK envoy earlier. During their meeting, the two officials reviewed how trade relations were developing, as well as areas of economic cooperation in which ROK expertise may participate.

The aim of the ROK envoy's visit is to explain the policy of the new ROK Government and issues of common concern in order to further consolidate bilateral ties.

Ends Visit, Departs

NC0107093788 Cairo MENA in English 0917 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Cairo, July 1st, (MENA)—South Korean presidential envoy Kang Kyong-sik left here this morning after a two-day visit during which he delivered to Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid a message addressed to President Husni Mubarak from the president of South Korea.

During his visit, the envoy held talks with senior Egyptian officials on bilateral relations and ways of boosting them, the situation in Middle East and issues of mutual concern.

Ghali Departs for Zimbabwe, Botswana Visit

NC0107082188 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning for Zimbabwe and Botswana. In a predeparture statement Dr Ghali said he will convey a message from President Mubarak to Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

He added that he will participate in the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Ministerial Committee in Zimbabwe from 4 to 7 July to discuss the African debt problem and South-South dialogue.

Dr Ghali said he will submit a report to President Mugabe on the outcome of the Cairo conference on Angola because Zimbabwe is one of the African Frontline States.

Dr Ghali also said he will convey a message from President Mubarak to the Botswana president and will hold talks with the Botswana foreign minister to cultivate bilateral relations in various fields.

Court Ruling Seen as Blow to Camp David

PM2906140188 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 27 Jun 88 p 4

['Ismat al-Hawwari article: "Fall of Camp David"]

[Excerpts] At the climax of events, the Constitutional Court passed a permanent ruling declaring unconstitutional Clause 4 of the Political Parties Law No 40 of 1977, which stipulates that the founders or leaders of any party must not be affiliated with, linked to, or cooperate with parties, organizations, or groups hostile or opposed to the principles to which the "people" have agreed via a referendum on the peace treaty. And that the founders or leaders of any party must not have among them anyone who proves to have called for, recommended, or openly promoted principles, ideas, or acts violating that treaty!

It is a new judicial glory proving that Egypt has judges in whose hands justice will never be impaired. [passage omitted]

Here is the Egyptian judiciary declaring the fall and collapse of the suspect Camp David deal—the black deal that aborted the Egyptian Army's victory in the glorious October war and imposed on Egypt a normalization with the Israeli cancer. It has also imposed on Egypt a bogus isolation from fraternal Arab states, which is an Israeli and U.S. wish; a wish that Egypt would abandon its vanguard and leading role in the Arab nation!

It was the ugliest form of repression and tyranny for the late ruler to impose on the Egyptian people the sinister agreement he concluded, on his own, with Israel, and to compel all Egyptian parties not to call, recommend, or openly promote any principles, ideas, or acts violating that cursed agreement. The late ruler gave that agreement the same status as the divine laws so that it could not be opposed. All that happened at a time when a member in the Israeli Knesset ripped up that agreement in front of former U.S. President Carter!

The late ruler deceived the Egyptian people by indicating that the agreement would realize for Egypt and its sons all that is good and prosperity. But Israel used the agreement as a base for its misconduct against all the Arab states: Via that Sadat-Israeli base Israel destroyed the nuclear reactor in Baghdad, invaded Lebanon, and occupied the first Arab capital, that is, Beirut. In addition, it has practiced inhuman violations against the struggling Palestinian people, raided the PLO's headquarters in Tunis, assassinated martyr Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], and here it is threatening Saudi defense systems!

And by means of that Sadat-Israeli base, Egypt was isolated from its Arab sisters and prevented from participating in repulsing any Israeli aggression against fraternal Arab states. That black agreement has prevented Egypt from fulfilling its Arab obligations stipulated in Arab charters and joint defense treaties, which stress that any aggression against an Arab state is aggression against all Arab states!

The Camp David agreement is in fact an exchange of Arab land for Arab land. Sinai's liberation was in exchange for recognition of Israel's existence and its occupation of a beloved part of the Arab homeland!

The cursed Camp David agreement has allowed the Israeli Mosad and the occupying Israeli Army to stay on Egyptian territory from Alexandria to Aswan in their civilian clothes after they had been besieged in the Sinai Desert!

The cursed Camp David agreement is aimed at eradicating the Palestinian homeland from the Arab map and openly recognizing the presence of the Israeli cancer in the body of the Arab nation!

The permanent ruling passed by the Supreme Constitutional Court in Egypt, which declares unconstitutional the sinful stipulation added to the parties law by the late ruler, is an open call to all our political parties to remove from their programs any implied or clear reference to any support for Al-Sadat's agreement at Camp David—the agreement that the people have cursed and the great Egyptian judiciary has repudiated!

This ruling prompts our political parties to hasten to add to their programs a clear call for repudiating and resisting that agreement, since there can be no peace with an enemy that enjoys killing Arabs, making the elderly cry for help, and spraying bullets at the innocent. [passage omitted]

Seminar Airs Views on Investment Companies Law

PM3006155388

[Editorial Report] Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 June, page 3, and 28 June, pages 3 and 11, carries the first and second parts respectively of a report by Ahmad al-Suyufi on a seminar on the new investment companies law organized by AL-SHA'B and attended by representatives of the various political parties and trends, as well as representatives of several investment companies.

In his introduction, Al-Suyufi says that it was a heated debate, that views varied, and that "there were those who believed that the new law gives the state absolute authority and powers over the companies, that it was worded in flexible and unspecific terms, and that it contained constitutional and legal violations. There were those who warned against the risks involved in implementation of the law, maintaining that it was contrary to the interests of 12 million Egyptians and would lead to the immediate suspension of 78 investment companies. On the other hand, there were those who said that the talk of restrictions and risks was exaggerated and that the law was in harmony with the characteristics of investment companies."

Muhammad 'Ulaywah, director general of the Hijaz Companies Group, said the law had not been sufficiently studied and the companies were not consulted on it. "The law authorizes state intervention in the affairs of private nongovernmental companies," he said.

Dr Hilmi Murad of the Socialist Labor Party reportedly said that he did not like what he saw. One aim of the law, he said, "was to give the government, and in particular the stock exchange board of directors, unlimited powers or something akin to absolute power."

NPUG representative Dr Ibrahim Sa'd al-Din reportedly said that, in his opinion, fears of the restrictions imposed on the companies may have been exaggerated and the restrictions are not as ugly as some speakers make them out to be.

According to the report, NDP representative Dr Rashad 'Abduh said that the idea of such a law has existed for 5 years and that the law should have been promulgated 5 years ago because of the need for it.

Denying that the law was meant to strike at the Islamic trend, Rashad 'Abduh reportedly said: "As regards the claim that half of the investment companies are being hit because they are Islamic trend companies, well, who said that the investment companies in Egypt represent the Islamic trend? They do not. If there are 575 investment companies in Egypt, they are not all Islamic trend companies. If there are 20 or 30 Islamic companies they do not even represent 10 percent of the total number. They are not all supposed to be Islamic trend companies, but if they happen to be so, then fine. We have no reservations about their being Islamic, but to just talk and say that we are being opposed because we are a growing Islamic trend is quite impractical."

Reminded by Muhammad 'Ulaywah that the claim came from the government press, Rashad 'Abduh reportedly said: "Let us be practical. These papers do not always express the views of the government. It is possible to find tendentious people in the press. We cannot say that all journalists in Egypt are honest or are prophets."

Dr Ibrahim Dasuqi, representing the Wafd Party, is quoted as maintaining that the present system is an extension of the system which began in 1954—"a system which by its very nature absolutely rejects the emergence of an independent economic and financial authority." He added that "before promulgating laws to govern the operation of these companies, I call for the trial of those responsible for the implementation of the country's laws."

Dr Hasan Shihatah of the Islamic trend is said to have argued that the investment companies appeared in the first place because of "the failure of the Egyptian banking system to attract the small investments and deposits of Muslims and because of bureaucracy which prevented small investors from investing their money and businessmen from getting essential facilities from the banking system. Another main reason was the Islamic awakening, particularly after the failure of temporal economic systems to solve Egypt's problems. We tried socialism, capitalism, and a combination of both, but they all failed."

He reportedly concluded that, in his view, it will be difficult to implement the new law and that, because some investment companies will be liquidated, the depositors will incur some 40 percent loss, with injustice to the poor.

Company Would Go Abroad

PM3006154188

[Editorial Report] London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 and 29 June 1988 carries on page 4 of both issues a two-part interview (date, place not specified) with Ahmad Tawfiq 'Abd al-Fattah, chairman of the Al-Rayyan Companies Group, which is "the biggest investment company in Egypt."

Asked about his reaction to the new law passed to regulate investment companies, 'Abd al-Fattah says that the clauses of the new law contradict the statements made previously by senior officials, namely that it would

protect the funds of depositors, that the state would in no way interfere in the management of companies, and that the law is aimed at ensuring the stability and continuity of these companies.

Questioning the constitutionality of a clause rendering any decision the stock market authority makes as final, the company's legal adviser, who was present at the interview, reportedly said that "the clause is unconstitutional, especially regarding the freedom given to the authority to abolish any company at any time."

'Abd al-Fattah says: "As an investment company our first observation is that we do not know which controlling authority has the right to inspect our activities." He adds: "We welcome inspection, checking, and control, but investment requires a stable climate."

'Abd al-Fattah says that some clauses would hamper the activities of investment companies, making reference to a clause stipulating that export capital must not be less than 5 million pounds or exceed 50 million pounds.

He says: "I have a comment to make; namely, that if some of the senior directors and shareholders in the banks belonging to the Central Bank are foreign, why should we investment companies not benefit from the foreign expertise, especially as we are in need of experienced people, since we have a great financial status influencing the wheels of the Egyptian economy."

Asked whether he will reorganize his position according to the new law or whether there is another inclination, 'Abd al-Fattah says: "We will liquidate our business."

Asked why, Murtada Mansur, the legal adviser, reportedly asked: "How can we work under the present law, fearing imprisonment and fines on the one hand and trying to continue the march of investment on the other. For this reason, I believe that the natural thing is for the officials of the investment companies, who cannot benefit under the current situation, to carry out their activities outside Egypt—given that they enjoy this kind of active capitalist thinking. They are capable of establishing enterprises and making huge gains."

Preconditions for Political Activity Given

JN3006144188 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 28 Jun 88 p 3

["Opinion" column: "For the Sake of a National Salvation Front" by Muhammad 'Asfur]

[Text] I hope to be clear in my demand for an opposition boycott of the regime and refusal to participate in any government under the guise of coalition to form a national salvation government.

It is a genuine belief in the sovereignty of the people, democracy, freedom, legality, and social justice that moves the opposition parties to adopt such a stand and to define the following demands as a precondition for any political activity or political participation:

1. An end to martial law and abolition of the system of elections by tickets.

2. Dissolution of the People's Assembly and formation of a government of judges to hold elections with the single ticket system.

3. Abolition of all emergency laws that restrict freedoms. Foremost among these laws are the state security courts law, the parties law, the protection of ethics law, and the ethics courts.

4. Formation of a government of judges by the judiciary to form elections for a constitutent assembly to draw up a new constitution.

5. The parties that will be formed after the abolition of the parties law (and the ban it entails) will enter the elections on an equal footing with the limited number of recognized parties.

Should the regime reject these demands, the opposition parties should categorically refuse to participate in any government. A government will be formed in light of the results of free elections held by the provisional government of judges.

Therefore, the head of state will not be the one who orders the formation, but the people, the master of sovereignty, will determine through the ballot box whom they accept to govern them.

In my view, the opposition parties should try to adopt this formula to change the political, economic, and social conditions in Egypt and to enable the people to overcome the crises and ordeals that face them and impose on them ignorance, poverty, suffering, and backwardness.

These crises have empowered a minority to get rich and profit, sometimes unlawfully, at the expense of peoples' livelihood, security, and future.

If the regime persists in its intransigence, and this is expected, the opposition parties will have to unite the institutions, trade unions, societies, and universities around a national charter that includes the previous five demands.

These should be the minimum limit that represents the general national line, which we all pledge to respect. At the same time I urged the opposition to boycott the regime, so that it would not give it legitimacy and refuse to become a democratic decoration, I urged the opposition to carry out its national duty by calling for a national

front without neglecting its constructive role in the long run, which is to build cadres and mature leadership, which will struggle for the values of democracy, freedom, legitimacy, and social justice.

In addition to this political guidance for the elite, the opposition should struggle to make people lose their apathy, move them through political guidance of the masses, and show them that the only solution to their day to day problems can be achieved only by a democratic regime.

The party guidance should be made through the opposition's newspapers, research, and studies; through the daily living of the problems; and through joining all classes of the people.

In my opinion, this is the duty of the opposition, so that it affirms to the masses that its demands are not pressure to share in the so-called national salvation government, in the shadow of a totalitarian constitution, oppressive practices that are backed by the worst laws, and martial law that treats the Egyptian people as if they were people of a colony.

The refusal to join the government will not only preserve the credibility and reputation of the opposition, but it will show an interest in Egypt's political future.

Participation in the shadow of crises created by the regime through its misconduct and political fumbling is a suicidal act. No alliance government will succeed in solving any problem as long as the fascist regime remains the same.

What is even more dangerous is that the opposition's joining of a sinking ship is not going to save the Egyptian people from repeated catastrophes and major crises.

I am very afraid that the opposition's involvement in the failing regime will be exploited so that fascism can become more extreme, and those who conspire for a coup will offer the failure of the opposition and all civil parties in solving problems stemming from the corruption of the regime, as proof of the failure of democracy; so the thin civilian layer that covers the structure of the military regime will be removed, and we will enter the whirpool of the general's government.

This is to what I have tried to draw the attention of the opposition parties, so that they recognize the seriousness of their responsibility and the dangers of the behavior through which they determine their stand.

Syria Criticized for 'Actions' Against Camps

NC0107054488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2137 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (MENA)—AL-AHRAM has called for a firm Arab stand to confront Syrian actions and plans that apparently seek to achieve the same goals Israel harbors against the PLO and its legitimate leader.

The paper notes a tone of pleasure in statements by Israeli leaders following the fall of the Shatila camp to the dissident forces under Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah], the primary agent of the Syrian regime in the Palestinian arena.

In its Friday editorial AL-AHRAM demands that the Arab world heed the appeal addressed to the Arab leaders by Yasir 'Arafat to halt the inhuman massacre in the Palestinian camps; a massacre that constitutes part of a greater scheme aimed at eliminating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The paper warns that allowing this crime to continue will not only harm the Palestinian struggle and undermine the uprising, but will also have a negative effect on the entire Arab situation and provide Israel with opportunities to continue its scheme to evade the peace challenge and obligations, and act to impede the convening of an international conference for peace.

Israel has begun to raise its old claims that the Palestinians and Arabs are divided and therefore not prepared to accept peace and shoulder its obligations.

Concluding, AL-AHRAM states that an Arab meeting at the foreign ministerial level, at least, must be convened to protect the Palestinain revolution and the valiant uprising before it is too late and before the Arab nation loses the remaining hope of exploiting the uprising to establish peace in the region.

Newspaper Notes 'Surprise' at Missile 'Uproar'

NC0107082588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jul (MENA)—The newspaper AL-AKHBAR has expressed surprise over the uproar raised by Israel and the United States regarding the new threat posed by the introduction of medium-range and long-range missiles into the Middle East, a military development that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has described as frightening.

In its comment today the newspaper says: We have heard no protest from the U.S. Administration or any U.S. official about Israel's nuclear arms production program, in which it is a partner with the white minority government in South Africa. This program could expose the whole world to the dangers of a devastating nuclear war that will wreak havoc everywhere.

The newspaper says that the acquisition of these missiles by some Arab states to defend their territory was a development that should have been expected by any politician or military expert.

Moreover, the acquisition of these weapons from non-American sources was natural, after Washington and Congress refused to sell any weapons or military equipment to the Arab states.

Concluding, the newspaper says: The possession by Arab states of modern and sophisticated weapons should not surprise Israel's rulers, because the Arabs are exercising their legitimate right to self-defense.

If Israel wants to ensure that these weapons will not be used against it, it must abandon its aggressive policy and settle its conflict with the Arabs so that real peace may prevail.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Returning Delegation

LD3006123388 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, 30 June (JANA)—Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the brother leader of the revolution, received the brother secretary and members of the General People's Congress on their return from sisterly Algeria, where they took part in the fourth meeting of the higher executive committee of the General People's Congress in Great Jamahiriyah and the Algerian Council of Ministers.

During the meeting the brother leader was briefed on the unionist agreements reached.

Student Agreement With Tunisia Signed in Tripoli

LD2906042188 Tripoli JANA in English 1704 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—At noon today an agreement was signed in Tripoli between the general congress of Great Jamahiriyah's students and the general student union in sisterly Tunisia to set a joint committee from both students organisations to study the means of finding a unification formula for students action in both Great Jamahiriyah and Tunisia.

It also stated the exchanges of visits, holding joint activities to promote acquaintance with students experiences in both sisterly countries by issuing a news periodical by the joint committee and the exchanges of documents and printed matters issued.

The agreement also included the exchanges of study grants for universities and institutes in both countries stressing the importance of the role of the general union of Arab students and the need to back it in order to promote its role on both Arab and international levels.

It was signed by the secretary-general of the general congress of Great Jamahiriyah's students and the general secretary of the general students union in Tunisia.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Ghanaian Leader Speak on Telephone

LD2606100688 Tripoli JANA in English 0825 GMT 26 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—A telephone conversation took place between the leader of the revolution and Captain Jerry Rawlings, the president of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defence Council.

Mauritania

Taya Receives Message From SDAR's Abdelaziz

AB2306211488 Paris AFP in French 1920 GMT 23 Jun 88

[Text] Nouakchott, 23 Jun (AFP)—Mauritanian Head of State Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya has received a message from SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz. The message was delivered to him today by Abdelkader Taleb Omar, Saharan interior minister, before his departure for Lome where he will attend the ECOWAS member states' summit.

The Saharan emissary indicated to the media that the message was part of the consultation between the two leaders following recent developments in the region and in light of the positive moves by the OAU and the UN to settle the Sahara conflict.

Morocco

Foreign Minister Begins 'Short Visit' to Spain

LD2906180288 Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Rabat, June 29 (MAP)—Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali today begins a short visit to Spain for talks with Spanish peer Francisco Fernandez Ordonez.

Sources close to the Foreign and Cooperation Ministry here said Filali's visit is very auspicious after a period of uncertainty in Moroccan-Spanish relations, mainly in connection with negotiations on the Moroccan-EEC fishing accord on the one hand and the problem of transit of Moroccan goods through Spanish teritory on the other. At present, the sources said, Moroccan-Spanish relations are characterized by a perfect serenity.

The negotiations with the EEC have been sanctioned by the conclusion last May 26 of a fisheries accord of which Spain is the major beneficiary and the two countries have reached an agreement concerning the problem of the transit of Moroccan goods through Spain.

Sudan

Cabinet Names Southern Region Governors

JN2906152388 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA)—The Council of Ministers issued a decision today appointing Southern Region governors. The appointments were as follows:

Morris Lawiya was appointed governor of Equatoria Region.

(Brigadier General Azaya Paul Yan) was appointed deputy governor of Equatoria Region.

Lawrence Lual was appointed Bahr al-Ghazal Region governor.

('Utham Tamim Furtak) was appointed deputy governor of Bahr al-Ghazal Region.

(Red Chol Jok) was appointed Upper Nile Region governor.

The decision stated that detailed regulations determining the relationship between the southern Sudan Council and the Council of Ministers as well as the relationship between the Southern Region governors with the southern Sudan Council will be issued.

The regulations will also give details about the powers invested in the governor, the deputy governor, and regional ministers to prevent a recurrence of past confusion. The governors and deputy governors will be sworn in office tomorrow, Thursday, before the prime minister.

Constituent Assembly Approves 1988-89 Budget

JN2906202088 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Jun (SUNA)—Today, the Constituent Assembly, the parliament, approved the state general budget for fiscal year 1988-89 by simple majority.

The Assembly defeated 10 motions submitted by the opposition to effect symbolic reductions in the figures earmarked for some of the budget items to express their disapproval. "Yes" was the word used to express approval, while the world "No" was used to express disapproval.

It was noticed that the number of deputies who attended the session was so small that it barely reached the quorum needed. The number of those attending was counted once, and that was only when the Assembly defeated an opposition motion requesting the effecting of a symbolic reduction in the amount earmarked in the budget for social welfare when 116 deputies opposed the motion, which was supported by only 15 deputies. The Assembly will continue its work next Monday [4 July].

Defense Minister Leaves for Oman, Saudi Arabia

JN2706103588 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, June 27, SUNA—Defence Minister General "retired" 'Abd Al-Majid Hamid Khalil left here yesterday on official visits to the Sultanate of Oman and Saudi Arabia for talks with officials there on military cooperation.

The minister is carrying messages from Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to the Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Sultan Qabus of Oman.

SPLA on Government's 'Malicious Propaganda'

EA2206202388 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Compatriots, SPLA combatants in the field: Greetings to you all in the name of our revolutionary armed struggle and welcome to this week's edition of your program "With the Battalions."

Comrades-in-struggle, since the (? third) regime of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was installed nearly 2 months ago now, many things have happened besides the institutionalized brutality and perpetual killing of innocent citizens in the war-affected area. To escape blame and condemnation, the architects of these evils have desperately employed the malicious use of the mass media to try to render the oppressed masses of Sudan inactive. Stooges and surrogates like Muhammad Chuol in Khartoum and other feet-lickers in Juba, have been used to braodcast the enemy's malicious propaganda.

While stooge Muhammad Chuol in Khartoum specializes in insulting foreign leaders, the surrogates in Juba concentrate on broadcasting cheap and baseless propaganda that Commander James Wani Igga was arrested, that Commander Wani and alternate Commander Gilario Modi Horinyang have deserted the movement.

Last week, the parrots alleged over Radio Juba that alternate Commander Gilario Modi has handed himself to their reactionary army on 14th of this month. Later, they contradicted themselves by saying that alternate Commander Gilario was about to hand himself over, etc, etc. All this baseless propaganda is meant to pacify the Equatorians both within and outside to make them feel that they are not welcome to the movement, which the (? priest) of separation called a Dinka movement.

We would like to restate (words indistinct) a national movement of the Sudanese people, by the Sudanese and to bring peace to the Sudanese. It does not belong to a particular nationality or person as is always shamelessly stated over Radio Omdurman and Juba.

Whether the presenters of the military and political orientation programs over Radio Juba like it or not, the SPLM/SPLA is going to liberate Sudan. And for your information, Equatoria is going to be the first region to see the light of liberation. [passage omitted]

It is from here that any sound-minded Sudanese, particularly those within the area of Radio Juba propaganda, will be able to assess what type of a person Gilario Modi is and be able to draw conclusions that the propaganda over Radio Juba is aimed at discouraging those hunger-striken citizens in old Torit from getting out to the new Torit where they can get food and relative peace.

On the other hand, this type of propaganda is aimed at raising the dwindling morale of the enemy forces under siege in Torit to believe that they are going to be spared nothing. We therefore repeat alternate Commander Gilario's appeal to the citizens in Torit to come out, and to the enemy soldiers in Torit also to surrender before Gilario orders his troops to strike a final blow on Torit.

SPLA Blames Defense Minister for Dismissals
EA2206224988 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 88

[Text] The issue which we would like to bring to the notice of every Sudanese is that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has surrendered his leadership to Numayri's former aide, retired Major-General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, or Wid al-Majid Hamid Khalis, as he is named. In his capacity as the defense minister and minister of interior, Wid al-Majid Hamid Khalis has now landed on the top Army and police officers. He has fired both the Army and the police chiefs plus the heads of regional governments and the commissioner of Khartoum.

This action is not suprising since the present regime of Sadiq al-Mahdi is advocating what an independent observer called a carefully constructed strategy of scorched earth measures, widespread killings and torture against the Sudanese of African origin, particularly the southern Sudanese. Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his new minister of war, Hamid Khalis, therefore, felt that the Army and the police chiefs were not doing much in exterminating the southerners. Therefore, they must be replaced by more brutal generals.

As for the firing of the regional governors, it is a first step towards establishing an Islamic republic to be governed by Islamic shari'a laws. As you may remember, one of the conditions of the National Islamic Front for participating in Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government, was the implementation of the Islamic shari'a laws in 2 months time. It is almost 2 months now since the new regime was installed.

Therefore, the Christian and animist governors, like Dr Agoth Wek of Bahr al Ghazal, Peter Serillo of Equatoria and Manasseh Majok Rondial of Upper Nile and their deputies have to be dismissed to leave room for the implementation of the Islamic shari'a laws. And in order not to give room for suspicion, their counterparts in the north also have to be sacked.

This act of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his henchman, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, indicates that the Khartoum government is not interested in tackling the fundamental issues of Sudan's desperate (?plight). We in the SPLM-/SPLA still maintain our position that peace can only be returned to Sudan through the Koka Dam peace initiatives. And a secular state is what can keep us together as members of one family. Any attempt, therefore, to implement laws that divide people on religious lines is just like adding more fuel to the glowing fire. And we are prepared to fight to the finish.

Liberation or death, the struggle continues.

John Garang Promotes General to Commander
EA2406191988 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] The commander in chief and chairman SPLA-/SPLM, Comrade John Garang de Mabior, has issued two orders appointing Major-General Gordon Chuol to the ranks of commander, alternate member of SPLM-/SPLA political-military high command and assigning him the zonal command for Nasir and Maiwut Districts. The two orders read as follows:

One. By order of the commander in chief and chairman SPLA/SPLM, Comrade John Garang de Mabior, the following appointment is made: A. Maj-Gen Gordon Kong Chuol is appointed in the SPLA with the rank of commander and B. appointed alternate member of SPLM/SPLA political-military high command. Both above appointments are with effect from 1st January 1988—the date the final peace agreement was made with Anya Nya II.

Two. By order of the commander in chief and chairman SPLA/SPLM, Comrade John Garang de Mabior, the following assignment is made: Commander Gordon Kong Chuol is assigned zonal commander for Nasir and Maiwut districts with effect from 21st June 1988 and takes up his duties immediately from this date.

Kuwait To Supply Oil Needs for 4 Years
JN2806105888 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, June 28, SUNA—Kuwait has agreed to provide Sudan with its petroleum needs for four years as of next July, Energy and Mining Minister, Bakri Ahmad 'Adil said yesterday.

The minister, who returned Sunday from Kuwait said in press statement yesterday that Kuwait would provide Sudan with 50,000 tons of petroleum products at concessional repayment terms.

While there, 'Adil said he had talks with his Kuwaiti counterpart on bilateral cooperation in energy spheres.

He outlined that he had conveyed a message from the Supreme Council president to the Amir of Kuwait.

Kuwait

KUNA Cites Egyptian Source on Car 'Incident'

LD3006181388 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1732 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun (KUNA)—A responsible source at the Egyptian Interior Ministry has announced that a car belonging to the Kuwaiti diplomatic attache in Cairo, 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Sha'lan, was exposed to a slight incident. The source denied a previous story by AFP which claimed that a bomb was thrown at the Kuwaiti ambassador's car.

The source said that the Kuwaiti diplomat found a hole in his car and reported it to the police. After inspecting the car, the police said that it may have been due to a stray bullet from one of the weddings in the populated districts close to the place where the car was parked, near the Al-Zamalik Club in Al-Muhandisin District.

The source ruled out the possibility of any criminal intentions behind this incident.

Syrian Envoy Comments on Ties, Iran, PLO

LD3006091588 Kuwait KUNA in English 0812 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 30 (KUNA)—Syrian Ambassador to Kuwait Issa Darwish was quoted here Thursday as saying that Syria's security is part of Kuwait's security and that the Kuwait-Syrian relations are a symbol of brotherly relations.

In an interview with daily 'AL-QABAS', Darwish said that what concerns Kuwait concerns Syria as well, and this point was the basis for Syrian role in trying to end the ordeal of 'Al-Jabiriyah' airliner which was hijacked on April 5 while en-route from Bangkok to Kuwait.

Regarding the outcome of the Algerian extraordinary Arab summit conference, the ambassador affirmed the positive outcome of the Algerian summit.

He said that the summit which began on June 8, gave the Arab crisis all its rights, yet he stressed that as being a diplomat the summit's resolutions should be implemented. [sentence as received]

On his country's relations with Iran, the ambassador described them as two friendly countries, and that the Iranians have understood the Syrian role towards the entering 'Al-Dahiyah' [southern suburb of Beirut], as the Syrians are after the security of Lebanon and the people of Lebanon.

He noted that Lebanese and Syrian security are the same.

Responding to a question on Syrian-Lebanese relations, Darwish said that there is nothing to stop exchanges between Syrian and Lebanese officials, and reiterated what President Hafiz al-Asad has said in Algeria that the Syrian and Lebanese people are one nation, and there should be continuous joint dialogue between the two countries.

In regard to the relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Darwish said that when there is a unity between two countries or between two factions, there must be some people who try to split that unity.

'There are continuous meetings with Palestinians, but the issue of receiving a Palestinian delegation to discuss the situation in the camps is completely a Palestinian issue', the ambassador said and added that his country fully supports the Palestinians and their cause.

Decree Authorizes Increased Defense Spending

JN3006182288 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Jun 88 p 1

["Text" of decree "to increase the amounts allocated to strengthen the country's defense"; date not given]

[Text] Article 1: The government is allowed to draw from the state's general reserves a sum of 1.532 billion dinars, which is to be added to the amounts allocated for the country's defense under the referent law No 27 of 1981.

Article 2: The Supreme Defense Council is authorized to allocate the necessary amounts during each fiscal year over a period of 10 years beginning from fiscal year 1988/89. If not spent each year, the amount shall be transferred to the next year.

Article 3: The Supreme Defense Council shall distribute the allocated amount among the organs concerned with the country's defense and according to their needs.

Article 4: The prime minister and the competent ministers shall execute the law. The law becomes effective from the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Briefs

Radio Agreement With Bahrain

Manama, June 29 (KUNA)— Kuwait and Bahrain signed an agreement under which Radio Kuwait will transmit a 60-minute programme of Radio Bahrain on short waves directed to Europe and North Africa a Bahraini information official announced last night. Director of Bahrain T.V. and Acting Director of Bahrain Radio Hala al-Umran, upon returning from Kuwait here last night, said that they agreed to coordinate their performence in fields of exchanging radio and T.V. programmes and to benefit from technical experience in production of programmes. The Bahraini official, during her three-day stay in Kuwait, conferred with Kuwaiti

Information Minister Shaykh Jabir al-Hamad al-Sabah in addition to a number of T.V. and radio officials. [Text] [*LD3006034888 Kuwait KUNA in English 0823 GMT 29 Jun 88 LD*]

PDRY

Salim al-Bid Visits Soviet Assistance Projects

EA3006140188 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Excerpt] This morning in the town of Sayun, Hadramawt Governorate, Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP, met administrative workers from Yemeni-Soviet projects, state farm managers, Yemeni technicians, Soviet experts, and workers in Yemeni-Soviet projects in Wadi Hadramawt.

The participants in the meeting discussed the implementation of the 1987-88 production plan, the guidelines for the 1988-89 agricultural plan, the agreement signed between the Agriculture Ministry and the Soviet deputy minister of irrigation during his recent visit, the organization of labor on state farms, and new methods to speed up work. [passage omitted]

Rashid Thabit Interviewed on Yemeni Unity

PM3006150888 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Jun 88 pp 20,21

[Interview with Rashid Thabit, minister of state for union affairs, by Fadyah al-Zu'bi in Sanaa; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Zu'bi] What practical steps will be taken to implement the Sanaa agreement? How will these steps be linked to the previous agreements?

[Thabit] The recent May 1988 agreement includes procedural clauses to implement previous unionist agreements. It is known that unionist activities over recent years have been aimed at implementing the main agreements (the Cairo, Tripoli, and Kuwait agreements). Joint unionist committees have been formed to lay the foundations for the united state's system. [passage omitted]

[Al-Zu'bi] Did you discuss the possibility of drawing up a formula for a unified political system? From which organizations can such a system be formed?

[Thabit] The question of establishing a unified political system is emphasized in the Tripoli agreement. Establishing a unified political framework comprising all influential nationalist elements is essential for the achievement of social and economic progress. On this basis, the two leaders have been interested in forming a joint committee to discuss ways to establish a unified political system, which would take into consideration the conditions that should be looked at objectively by both parts.

This is with the knowledge that the draft constitution for a united state includes a clause endorsing political plurality under such a state. Thus, when discussing a unified political system, this point should be taken into account in view of the present situation in both parts.

[Al-Zu'bi] Some say that achieving a unified political system and a union is complex and difficult. What is your opinion?

[Thabit] If we look at the period during which the committees laid the foundations for a united state, we will sense the difficulties they faced in all fields. But now, 16 years after the formation of the unionist committees, which have carried out most of the work, we can say that the foundations laid by the economic, cultural, social, and legislative committees constitute a sound basis for the system of the united state. [passage omitted]

[Al-Zu'bi] Was the return of former [PDRY] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad discussed during your talks on Yemeni unity?

[Thabit] This question was broached during our talks. We said that whoever wishes to return can do so— but to his work and home. As for returning politically, this is out of the question.

[Al-Zu'bi] The Yemeni people have waited a long time for unity to be achieved. Don't you believe that their confidence could be shaken by the fact that several years have passed since the signing of the three agreements concerning this matter?

[Thabit] This issue was raised frankly and clearly at recent meetings of the two leaderships. The leaders stressed that words must be translated into action in order to restore citizen confidence that serious unionist steps can be taken. On this basis, steps have been taken to seriously implement the agreements. [passage omitted]

YSP Armed Forces Organization Conference Opens

EA3006140388 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The Fourth Conference of the YSP Armed Forces Organization began this morning in the Palestine International Conference Hall, attended by Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and Central Committee secretary; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Political Bureau and Central Committee members; ministers; ambassadors of the sisterly and friendly states and military attaches from the embassies of states of the socialist camp.

After the conference had been declared open, the national anthem played, and the working bodies elected, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad spoke on behalf of the

supervisory committee, conveying warm comradely congratulations from the party Central Committee and Political Bureau to the conference delegates and to all the fighters in our heroic armed forces.

The brother assistant secretary general said that the success of the conference would lead to important conclusions, resolutions, and recommendations, and add qualitatively to our party's theory and practice. It would serve as a basis for the party's leading role and deepen its links with the masses; consolidate its ideological, organizational, and political unity; and strengthen its activities.

He also commended the principled and sincere support rendered by the countries of the socialist camp, headed by the great Soviet Union, not only in building the armed forces, but in all economic, cultural, and political spheres. He said that this sincere assistance has a firm place in the hearts of our people and party, no matter how much the enemies of socialist orientation and national sovereignty seek to disparage it.

Our Yemeni people and our party will remain loyal to the permanent and sincere Soviet-Yemeni friendship, established during the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for the sake of national liberation, social progress, peace, and socialism.

In its second session, the conference heard two reports, one by the Political Department and one by its party committee. The conference will continue this evening with the presentation of important theoretical papers.

Saudi Arabia

Source Denies 'Undertakings' With Syria

LD3006122488 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0955 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Jun (SPA)—A responsible source has denied reports published by the Jerusalem newspaper "AL-SHA'B" last Monday which, quoting Israeli sources, said the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had mutual undertakings with the Syrian Arab Republic.

The source, in a statement to SPA, said the report was totally unfounded.

Yemen Arab Republic

Agreement on Easing Travel to PDRY Implemented

JN0107083588 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and Standing Committee member, has addressed the news media in the two parts [of Yemen] on the beginning of movement of citizens between the two parts using identity cards. Following is the text of the speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today, I am overwhelmed by happiness while making this speech on the beginning of the movement of citizens between the two parts in accordance with the agreement which I signed with my brother, Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, [YSP] Political Bureau member and the prime minister in the southern part of the homeland, on 18 Ramadan, corresponding to 4 May 1988. This agreement was in implementation of the directives of the two political leaderships during the convening of the Yemeni summit in Sanaa.

The implementation of the agreement on the travel of our people in their homeland using identity cards is significant and carries glad tidings. It affirms that our steps on the road of uniting the Yemeni homeland are inspired by the integrity of the objectives of both the immortal September and October revolutions and also by the Yemeni people's struggle that ended both the unjust British colonialism in the southern part of the homeland and the imam's rule in the northern part. [passage omitted]

Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, YSP Political Bureau member and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland, has delivered a similar speech. He voiced thanks and appreciation for the efforts exerted by the interior ministers in the two parts of Yemen to implement the agreement signed between the two parts in letter and spirit. He also expressed his congratulations to the masses of our Yemeni people inside and outside the homeland for this historic, important gains realized today, which is a sound basis for reuniting the homeland by peaceful and democratic means.

Through responsible dialogue among the leaders of both parts and various bodies and establishments, out of a commitment to the objectives of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions he urged the concerned bodies and officials in the southern part of the homeland to deal well and speedily with citizens without complications in light of the agreement's provisions in this regard. [passage omitted]

SABA' news agency has learned that popular celebrations will be held this morning in the crossing areas between the two parts of the homeland to mark the implementation of the agreement on the citizens' free travel between both parts of the homeland using identity cards. [passage omitted]

Minister Sees 'No Real Borders'

PM3006075588 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 29 Jun 88 pp 19,20

[Interview with Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, minister of state for Yemeni unity, by Fadyah al-Zu'bi in Sanaa; date not specified]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Al-Zu'bi] Did partitioning affect relations between the two Yemens?

[Al-'Arashi] Actually, despite the partition, Yemeni unity has been evident to everyone. The social, cultural, and intellectual fabric proves this reality. [passage omitted]

[Al-Zu'bi] So, why have borders between one people?

[Al-'Arashi] The borders are open. No government can close them. The borders are wide; and villages intermingle. It alarms us when someone asks about borders. There are no real borders between the two parts of Yemen. [passage omitted]

[Al-Zu'bi] What steps have you taken to complete Yemeni unity?

[Al-'Arashi] Unionist practices at all levels prompt us to turn to reason and patience when exploring ways of restoring the united state. We are exerting efforts in a democratic and peaceful way to achieve that objective. Regrettable previous incidents have proved that peaceful dialogue is the only way.

On this basis steps have been taken since the Cairo agreement in 1972 and the Tripoli declaration, which were followed by the Kuwait, Sanaa, Ta'izz, and Aden agreements. Numerous committees have been formed at all levels to lay down joint foundations for unity. [passage omitted]

[Al-Zu'bi] Did the 13 January 1986 incidents in Aden affect the unity march? How did you deal with those incidents?

[Al-'Arashi] The January incidents proved that peaceful and democratic dialogue is the right way to achieve unity. We worked toward containing those incidents in order to prevent any foreign interference in Yemeni affairs. [passage omitted]

[Al-Zu'bi] How do you view Yemeni unity within the framework of Arab unity?

[Al-'Arashi] We feel that the partitioning of Yemen causes more Arab fragmentation and anxiety. We believe that uniting Yemen would reduce such anxiety. Yemen has accustomed the Arab world to the fact that it is a source of prosperity.

Since the old civilizations Yemeni unity has enjoyed a special and distinctive position. It is not a unity between two countries, since Yemen is one country in the first place. I believe that the North African states are about to take unionist steps and their dialogue, which we are following, is a good omen. We consider the GCC a vanguard, a good example.

'Aziz Confirms Use of 'Poison Gas' in Gulf War

LD0107095088 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—Iraq confirmed today that it has used poison gas as a retaliatory weapon in the Gulf War. The use of chemical weapons, which up until now has been regarded worldwide as fact, but never expressly admitted by the two warring states of Iran and Iraq, was confirmed by Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Bonn.

At the conclusion of his 3-day official visit to the Federal Republic, 'Aziz stated at a press conference that Iran used chemical weapons "first, at the start of the conflict." His country saw itself faced with the threat of being obliterated.

The Iraqi foreign minister, who in addition to the political talks with his counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was also received for an exchange of opinions by Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker, and by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

He pointed out to the Europeans, in view of the criticism, that every nation must respect the values of others. One of these is the right to defense. Within this scope, both sides have used chemical weapons. 'Aziz did not want to give exact dates or amounts. However, he described the frequency of this kind of warfare as "now and again."

'Aziz stressed once more at the press conference that the refusal by Tehran to follow UN Resolution 598 on a cease-fire is the main obstacle to a peaceful solution. He repeated Iraqi offers of talks. However, no one knew the political background of Iran's actions. The war has turned in favor of Baghdad and has put Iran in an increasingly difficult position.

'Aziz conveyed the impression to journalists that U.S. press reports to the effect that the U.S. Government is supplying Iran with satellite pictures of the front are correct. The foreign minister, however, restricted himself to quoting these press reports without confirming them.

Demonstrations in Iranian Cities Reported

JN0107090388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Paris, 1 Jul (INA)—Iranian opposition sources have said the cities of Homayunshahr [Khomeynishahr], Tehran, Masjed-e Soleyman, Tabriz, and Dezful have witnessed sweeping demonstrations against the regime's policy based on continued war against Iraq.

The sources told INA in Paris that the demonstrators carried placards, some of which read, "Death to Khomeyni" and "Death to Warmongers." Meanwhile, other demonstrators chanted "We want peace and not war."

At the beginning, police intervened to disperse the demonstrators, who failed to respond to police orders. This prompted the Khomeyni Guard to open fire on the demonstrators, killing 45 people in Homayunshahr, 11 in Tehran, 9 in Masjed-e Soleyman, 4 in Tabriz, and 3 in Dezful. A large number of demonstrators was arrested.

Ethiopian Rebel Official Visits, Holds Talks

EA2906170788 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Comrade Mohamed Said Barre, EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] Politburo member and head of foreign affairs for the Middle East, visited Iraq and held talks with officials. Comrade Mohamed Said Barre had been invited to visit Iraq. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Downing of 2 Planes Denied

JN3006162888 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)—An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations that two Iraqi fighter planes were downed this morning.

In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that all our planes that flew missions over the Gulf water and the sectors of operations have returned safely to base.

The spokesman added that these Iranian lies are useless and will not affect the volume of Iraqi victories, which are becoming greater day after day.

Communique No 3,239

JN3006170688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,239 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The following is a roundup of the activities of our units for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force carried out 111 combat missions to perform the duty referred to in Communique No 3,237 issued today and to give efficient support to our units in the sectors of operations. Further losses were inflicted on the enemy. After these missions, all our planes returned safely and victoriously to base in God's protection.

2. One tubular launcher was destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up in the Special I Army Corps sector, the Allahu Akbar Forces. Three infantry positions, two machineguns, and one SPG-9 gun were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

3. The criminal enemy yesterday shelled residential areas in Qal'at Dizah yesterday with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling inflicted damage on civilian citizens and their property.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1988

Communique No 3,240

JN3006185688 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1748 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,240 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 June]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted]

Coinciding with the great victory achieved by the soldiers of truth over the remnants of aggression in the northern part of the homeland, and coinciding with our Air Force's pounding of the pillars of aggression this morning, the valiant Special I Army Corps, the Allahu Akbar Forces under the command of Lieutenant General Sa'di Tu'mah al-Juburi, have had the honor of liberating our land, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, and crushing its remnants.

Under the supervision of the Army corps commander and his headquarters, the Gilgamesh forces launched a violent, sweeping offensive against the opposite enemy remnants at 0500 [0100 GMT] this morning. They purged Martyr Fawzi picket and the mountain ridges 183, 190, 175, and 203 of the filth of the enemies, who were either killed or wounded, or fled from the soldiers of truth.

The performance of our heroic forces of this Army corps was also a source of pride for the Iraqi Armed Forces and an expression of the level they reached under the sound directives of the leader of victory, great Saddam Husayn. Thus, under the supervision of the Army corps headquarters and under the command of Staff Major General Salman Shiya', the Gilgamesh forces have completely liberated the important strategic Al-Shihabi mountain ridge near our border at the central sector of operations. This is a new victory presented by our gallant fighters to the great Iraqi people, their Arab nation, and great leader Saddam Husayn. [passage omitted]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 June 1988

Mountain Ridge 'Liberated'

JN3006180688 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1754 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)—The Iraqi Armed Forces liberated the important, strategic Al-Shihabi mountain ridge on Iraq's international border in the central sector of operations today.

Shamir on Soviet, U.S. Peace Conference Stands
TA3006180888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the Soviet Union still insists that an international conference will have the power to determine the outcome of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The prime minister told a meeting of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy in Jerusalem today that Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze had made this clear at their recent meeting in New York.

[Begin Shamir recording] In his view, an international conference is not a means to bring negotiations between the parties. In their opinion, their concept is that a conference will be a body that will solve the conflict; the Israeli-Arab conflict. In the framework of the conference there will be some negotiations—bilateral, multilateral—but it will be the task of the conference to bring an end to the conflict.

Of course there is a big difference between the American position and the Soviet position about such a conference, and he added that you can see that the United States have been for a long time opposed to this Soviet concept of an international conference, but now they have changed their mind and agree to it. Therefore, if your American friends have agreed you can too, and you can accept it, he said. [end recording]

Shamir Attacks Arabs for Encouraging 'Uprising'
TA3006170388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir tonight attacked the Arab countries for encouraging the uprising in the territories and thereby harming the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. The prime minister spoke in the Knesset at the closing session of the Jewish Agency Executive Conference, calling on world Jewish leaders to encourage tourism to Israel. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh reports from the Knesset:

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir spoke at length to the Jewish Agency Executive Conference in Jerusalem, hinting that at times the Jewish leaders show an understanding for the anti-Israeli propaganda and the criticism of Israel. He charged that sometimes they fell victim to the Arabs' psychological warfare, and canceled visits to Israel. Shamir reminded the diaspora Jewish leaders of the importance of tourism to Israel's economy. [passage omitted]

Referring to the uprising in the territories, Yitzhaq Shamir attacked the Arab governments for deciding in Algiers to support and encourage the intifada [uprising].

[Begin Shamir recording in English] This is not humanitarian compassionate assistance to their suffering brethren. It is a clear call to the rioters, the inciters, and the terrorists to continue and step up their destructive and futile actions at the expense of the Palestinian Arab population, and chances of achieving its legitimate aspirations. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Shamir Comments on Election Campaign, 'Uprising'
TA0107102888 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jul 88 p B1

[Article by Yo'el Marcus: "Shamir Riding High"]

[Text] Without saying it in so many words, Yitzhaq Shamir feels he is riding high. After the Herut Central Committee elections ended successfully and the "Shamir camp" demonstrated its strength in such an impressive way, he looks like somebody who has "taken control" of his party. Although he speaks with humility about the coming 4 years as "my last term," the feeling that he rules the party for the first time allowed him to self-confidently state during a long conversation at the end of the week that he feels assured. Nobody will force him to change his views.

With a stinging reference to Shim'on Peres, he says his policy is not merely a strategy and that he stands firm in his views in his own quiet way without fights and unnecessary confrontations. "I do not feel I owe anything to anybody," and that is certainly correct after all his candidates achieved the top positions in the Herut Central Committee. "Sharon as defense minister? Levi, foreign minister? I did not promise and I will not promise them any portfolios beforehand. That is not the way we do things."

Shamir still believes in the need for a national unity government, but not under the present setup. He will not support a government with a rotation setup and certainly not "the disgrace of a government with two policies." In order to achieve his aim he expects the voters to give him the necessary lead at the polls so that if he cannot put together a national unity government under his sole leadership and under his conditions, he will be able to set up a government without the Labor Party.

By nature a man who does not mince words, in our discussion Shamir was brief in saying what he has to offer the voter. There is no need for a fertile imagination to describe how his public relations people might translate his limited remarks into bold slogans in the election campaign.

First on the issue of the intifada [uprising]. He does not want to participate in the accepted speculation that it benefits the Likud. "The Likud does not need national problems in order to succeed at the polls." But he promises that "this phenomenon (the intifada) will come to an end." First, because the Arabs themselves will give in. The present situation causes them suffering and casualties, and does not give them anything in return—Israel has not softened its positions.

Second, the IDF has the capability to overcome it. Even if an end to "this affair" is slow in coming it will come. In order to bring this about the IDF will have to do more. Is this criticism of the Army? No. Shamir denies any confrontation between the Likud and the IDF. Not that there is any ban on criticism of the army command—"the IDF is not taboo"—on condition that it does not become an issue for interparty conflict. Both the army and the defense minister are implementing government policy.

He believes that the IDF was correct in acting with restraint and not causing too many fatalities. "After all, we will have to live with them." Nevertheless, the army will have to find new and more sophisticated ways to get rid of the intifada. "I am certain that in the long run a way to end this phenomenon will be found." (In my mind I can see such slogans as: "Give the Likud the power to get rid of those who dare to raise their heads in the territories.")

Despite his spare remarks, Shamir leaves no doubt that he blames Peres for the growing extremism in the territories. "The preaching in favor of an international conference has enabled the Arabs to shy away from direct negotiations. The fact is that all the Arab extremists who do not want to recognize Israel support the conference. The damage has been great. The Arabs rid themselves of the need for a change in their attitude toward Israel."

Peres, or as Shamir puts it, "the position of part of the government," caused an erosion in the U.S. position. He accuses "the other side" of distorting the Soviet position. "I know. I spoke to Shevardnadze, and he explained to me that the conference he refers to is meant to achieve an overall solution to the conflict." (In my mind I can see such slogans as: "The Alignment's defeatist policies brought about the intifada.")

In his view, the cases of arson are evidence of the involvement of Israeli Arabs in these incidents. "They prove that the conflict is not over territories or borders. The cases of arson are evidence of the deep primitive and inhuman hatred the Arabs feel toward the Jews, which they are incapable of overcoming. I have never heard of any freedom struggle being carried out by burning trees and plants. What is happening is painful. There are also clear signs that Israel is facing a war over its very existence and not a dispute over borders. They are not ready for any compromise. It has still not been proven that there is any Arab seriously prepared to discuss a territorial compromise. It is now clear that the solution is not found in that direction." (In my mind I can see such slogans as: "Peres' compromises are wishful thinking and a surrender to Arab dictates.")

King Husayn is not a partner, or as Shamir put it: "At present it appears that he does not have the power to be the Arab partner in deciding on peace." The PLO? The Abu Sharif document is not serious. "They have been playing these games for a long time, and the aim is to change U.S. policy." Shamir does not believe they will succeed. He also does not believe in the "fatalistic expectation" of a break in relations with the United States. "We must act so that it does not happen."

What will the Likud's message to the voter be? To Shamir the message is very clear: patience and steadfastness. "First and foremost we must again prove to the Arabs that Israel will not yield to violence. When they understand this, an Arab leadership may come forth that will want to help us search for a suitable formula to enable us to live in peace. If the Arabs have such a desire, the formula will be found. There are no quick solutions. We must be patient, stand firm on our rights, and believe in the justice of our cause. The fewer doubts we have about our ability to stand firm, the greater will be the chances for peace." (In my mind I can say such slogans as: "Only a Likud government will bring about peace without giving up the territories.")

Shamir refers to the Arab missiles with deep gravity. In answer to my question whether he compares the gravity of the missile issue to the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, he replies:

"If I say that I will be hinting that we must act in the same way. I will therefore not react to the question...I do not want to deal with reckless threats, but Israel does have answers for the missiles. It is enough to say that we are not facing this problem alone." (In my mind I can see the newspaper headlines around election time: "Air Force Bombs Missile Batteries in....and Destroys Chemical Weapons Manufacturing Plant in.... 'NEW YORK TIMES': Ministers Peres, Weizman Vote Against Decision in Inner Cabinet").

Shamir refuses to predict the outcome of the elections. However, following the Herut internal elections "with the excellent Knesset list we will be presenting," he believes that his party has a good chance to succeed. "What is important to me is that we have a policy and not a strategy."

He says what he believes ("Our country is ours and we will protect it," as Beni Begin said), and what he believes is what he will implement if he is elected. "Nobody will divert me from my path," he says. There is no reason to doubt him.

Location of Arab Missiles Said 'Major Problem'

TA0107045388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The chief artillery officer, Brigadier General Shmu'el Reshef, says the major problem with the surface-to-surface missiles is locating them. Once this is done, destroying them is the lesser problem. Brig Gen Reshef made his remarks to our military affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe.

He pointed out that beyond the physical damage that can be caused by such missiles there is psychological damage which must be taken into account. This depends on the targets they are directed at and the type of warheads with which they are armed. At an Artillery Corps gathering in Ramat Ef'al, the commander said his corp's introduction into the missile era will enable it to attain longer ranges and use various types of ammunition against the enemy.

Saudis Restrict Hajj Pilgrims From Territories

TA0107051588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] A Saudi Arabian newspaper reports that the Saudi Government has decided to restrict the number of people from Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip making the hajj pilgrimage to Mecca for fear that they will incite other pilgrims against the United States and Israel. The paper quotes the Jordanian minister of information as saying no Muslims from the Gaza Strip will be allowed to make the pilgrimage this year because of the intifada [uprising] and the difficulties involved in the transit of the pilgrims.

The quota of pilgrims from Israel, the territories, and Jordan, is 15,000, the paper says.

A Voice of Israel reporter says that after long discussions between Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia, it was decided that more than 5,000 pilgrims would cross the bridges next week to Jordan and would be flown to Mecca on the same day. The number of Israeli Arab pilgrims is more 50 percent higher than last year, and for the first time it includes more than 1,000 Bedouin from the Negev.

Climate of 'Criticism' Marks Rabin's U.S. Visit

TA3006150888 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 28 Jun 88 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "Peace Efforts Need Deeds Not Words"]

[Text] Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the most senior official responsible for the occupied territories, is paying a visit to Washington. This trip falls within the framework of the customary visits by Israeli leaders during U.S. election years, with the aim of getting as much as they can from both presidential candidates. Rabin's visit this year, however, differs from previous ones. It is taking place amid a climate of growing criticism of Israeli policy in the occupied territories and growing sympathy for the Palestinian people on the part of the U.S. public and some U.S. officials.

Though we have become accustomed to seeing presidential candidates and senior members of Congress courting the Jewish voter during these times, one should note that the American Jewish voter himself has begun showing displeasure at Israel's policy and conduct in the occupied territories.

In light of this climate, which pervades the whole spectrum of U.S. public opinion, it is reasonable to expect the current U.S. Administration to exert pressure on Rabin and other Israeli officials to take practical steps toward ending those Israeli practices which violate human rights and principles championed by the United States throughout the world.

After visiting Israel, one U.S. official, Richard Schifter, acknowledged that there have been human rights violations in the occupied territories. Schifter attributed these violations to excessive use of force and called for the establishment of an appeals court in the occupied territories as the current military courts operate under severe restrictions.

In the aftermath of this frank condemnation, the United States must prove to all parties that it means what it says and that it is indeed dissatisfied with Israel's conduct in the occupied territories.

Should Washington continue to provide Israel with liberal military and economic aid and sign so-called strategic memorandums of understanding, this would clearly mean that the United States is two-faced and speaks double-talk. All U.S. peace efforts and initiatives will lack any chance of success as a consequence of the United States' loss of credibility and violation of the principles it constantly professes to defend and protect. Furthermore, U.S. generosity toward Israel will only make its positions more intransigent and rigid, particularly with the Israeli elections on the horizon.

Shomrom 'Insensitivity' in Territories Criticized

TA3006150588 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jun 88 p 9

[Commentary by Re'uven Pedatzur: "Shomron's Guilt"]

[Excerpts] Unfortunately, insensitivity has crossed the lines of the political establishment, penetrating the senior military ranks. There is an element of danger in underestimating the importance of what is still termed "irregularities," and in the senior officers' blatant disregard of the erosion of their subordinates' conduct in the territories. The senior officers' meaningful silence implicitly gives permission to cast aside all restrictions and to turn the "irregularity" into a norm.

A not particularly assiduous perusal of the recent months' press reveals an awesome number of gruesome stories about soldiers who vent their evil instincts in the alleys of Ramallah and the Nabulus casbah. At least some of the stories were investigated and found to contain some truth. Despite this, the chief of staff's voice has not been heard since February, when he was pressured by the state attorney into issuing a personal communique to IDF soldiers, urging them to adhere to rules of proper conduct.

In the last 4 months, Lieutenant General Dan Shomron has not uttered one word publicly to his troops requesting them to refrain from brutal conduct during their service in the territories. The chief of staff had ample opportunities to do this—each time it was proven that soldiers did indeed treat residents with brutality simply for the fun of it.

By keeping silent, the chief of staff is betraying his duty as the supreme commander of the army and disregarding his responsibility for maintaining basic norms of conduct, the violation of which poses a real danger to the IDF. The chief of staff must be aware of what is going on. He must have read about the numerous instances of brutality and acts of humiliation performed by his troops. Yet Shomron's insensibility does not lie solely in his famous aphorism that combat soldiers should not shed tears, but also in his disregard for pinpointing radical trends in his troops' conduct and condemning the brutality toward residents in the territories.

The IDF spokesman no longer reacts to most of the shocking reports published daily in the newspapers. Cases of reported brutality are not denied, and these are only a small part of the events in the territories, which the soldiers call "the wild east."

Reports that would have shaken the earth 6 months ago, and that would have been followed by stern demands for investigation and punishment, are not even accorded a raised eyebrow nowadays. A vital system is crumbling in the IDF—that of award and punishment. Many soldiers whose conduct is reproachful are not punished for acts of pointless brutality. [passage omitted]

It is possible to judge just how far the generals in the general staff are detached from what goes on among their troops by reading the following lines, which must be read several times to believe that someone actually uttered them. It is a quote from remarks made last week by Brigadier General Ya'aqov Lapidot, National Defense College commander, in an interview with BAMAHANE [IDF magazine]:

"It would be a mistake to state that the troops' and commanders' morale has been damaged by the stay in the territories. On the contrary, their senses and thinking processes have become sharper. The confrontation in the territories is on a moral level and will serve only to reinforce the IDF's moral strength." Reading these words, one feels compelled to say that the IDF senior commanders should certainly whet their senses. They owe it to their subordinates.

Court Asks Rabin To Set Detention Guidelines

TA0107050688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The Supreme Court has called on the defense minister and his aides to form fixed guidelines on how to deal with Shin Bet requests for detentions. The decision was made by Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin who, in an unprecedented move, permitted publication of the decision.

Our correspondent 'Adi Malul reports that the decision was handed down regarding a court case whose contents are being kept secret. In referring to the Shin Bet request for administrative detention in this case, Judge Levin said that it was not clear if it had received the approval of the defense minister's advisers. It is also not clear whether the defense minister developed an independent view on the issue.

The judge pointed out in his proposal for fixed guidelines that he did not find any evidence of any guidelines in the case referred to. He ordered the release of the person under administrative detention, but said that the man could be detained in the future if required.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Al-Birah Office 'Sealed Up'

TA0107050088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The security forces have sealed up the offices of the women's welfare association in Al-Birah, and a Voice of Israel reporter says the association's chairwoman, Samira Khalil, will probably be prosecuted for disseminating hostile propaganda. Our reporter says she has admitted some of the charges and the police have seized pamphlets, audio cassettes, video cassettes, and leaflets.

Arab Youth Dies of Wounds

TA3006154588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Excerpt] An Arab youth died today in the Ramallah hospital of wounds he sustained from IDF fire last week. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the youth was wounded during a riot in the village of Bayt Furik. The riot began after the demolition of a house belonging to a person suspected of complicity in the assassinations of former Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri and a number of Israelis. [passage omitted]

Gush Emunim Movement Appoints New Secretary

TA0107045688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The secretary of the Gush Emunim Movement, Daniyela Weiss, has stepped down after more than 4 years in the post. She will be replaced by Yitzhaq 'Armoni from Ramat Magshimim on the Golan Heights. He is a veteran of the Gush Emunim Movement.

King Husayn, Queen Nur Return 30 Jun
JN3006172288 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur returned to the homeland this evening after his majesty led Jordan's delegation to the emergency Arab summit that was held in Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988.

Bahraini Heir Apparent, Delegation Arrive 24 Jun
JN2406155988 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahrain's heir apparent, arrived in Amman this afternoon for a visit to Jordan. His Highness the regent, Crown Prince Hasan, was on hand to welcome him at Amman airport. The Bahraini heir apparent was also received by the prime minister; the Royal Court chief; the chief chamberlain; the deputy prime minister and education minister; the interior minister; a number of senior state and military officers; and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman.

Shaykh Hamad is accompanied on his visit to Jordan by their Highnesses Shaykh Rashid ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah; Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Khalifah; the heir apparent's office head; and Shaykh Hamad ibn Ibrahim Al Khalifah.

Official Talks Begin
JN2406193888 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 24 Jun 88

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon between His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and the crown prince of Bahrain, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah. Shaykh Hamad conveyed the greetings and congratulations of the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh ibn Salman Al Khalifah, to his majesty the king on Jordan's celebrations marking the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. The talks also dealt with the latest developments in the Arab and international situations and the strong relations between the two countries.

The crown prince of Bahrain arrived in Amman this morning. He was welcomed at Amman airport by his royal highness the regent. He was also welcomed by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the chief chamberlain, the deputy prime minister, a number of ministers, and senior officials.

Delegation Departs 25 Jun
JN2506113188 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Excerpt] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahrain's heir apparent, left Amman before noon today after a 2-day visit to Jordan during which he met with his highness the regent, Crown Prince Hasan. [passage omitted]

Editorial Criticizes Habib, Bush Statements
JN2906095188 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Jun 88 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "Israel Is Searching for a Way Out of the Crisis"]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador at Large Philip Habib has made statements to THE MIDDLE EAST MIRROR, in which he says: "The time for implementing Shultz' initiative is already over, and it can be reactivated only after the U.S. and Israeli elections."

We have the right to connect these statements with those of Vice President George Bush, the strongest U.S. presidential candidate, who told THE JERUSALEM POST: "Jerusalem will not restore its pre-1967 status." He also said: "I will not put any pressure on Israel."

What sort of elections does Philip Habib want us to wait for in order to reactivate Shultz' initiative? And what sort of elections does Philip Habib want us to wait for if these elections come up with a new U.S. President, who clearly announces that he will not pressure Israel to get it to respond to internationally legitimate resolutions or sit at the negotiating table at an international peace conference on the Middle East?

As holy Jerusalem, which is viewed by the Arabs and Muslims as one of the prominent elements in the Arab-Israeli conflict, cannot have its pre-Israeli occupation status restored what sort of future do they expect for the region, whose peace plans are based on the Israeli concepts?

The will of our Palestinian Arab people under occupation expresses itself clearly through this glorious uprising, which has asserted to the entire world the impossibility of the continuation of the occupation and the imposibility of going back on determination to defeat the occupation regardless of the cost.

On the 20th anniversary of the annexation of Jerusalem and of declaring it the capital of the State of Israel, we hear nothing from the second man and the would-be first man in the United States next fall, except some words placating Jews' votes at the expense of the Arab nation's historic and legitimate rights in Arab Palestine.

Any diminishing of peace prospects and any failure to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict on a peaceful, just, comprehensive, and lasting basis through an international conference will cause further disasters and wars in the region and will drag the region into a series of explosions, whose results cannot be predicted.

It is illogical for the strategic allies of the Israeli occupation authorities to believe that the escalating struggle against the Israeli occupation is a temporary one or an

expression of protest over the bad economic situation, which was imposed on our people in the occupied territories by the Israeli occupation forces.

What is happening as well as the symptoms of the forthcoming civil disobedience, for which our Palestinian Arab people are paying a high price, is a clear evidence of our people's determination to regain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights and defeat the occupation through more martyrs, wounded, detainees, widows and bereaved, orphans, and mutilated.

The present U.S. Administration and the forthcoming one as well as the Israeli leadership will continue to ignore the Arab rights in the occupied territories and to confront the sweeping popular uprising with more terrorism and violence. The state of affairs will not remain within its current framework. The Israeli machine of aggression will look for a new war as away out of its terrible crisis.

Columnist on Joint U.S.-Israeli Military Projects

JN3006152288 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 30 Jun 88 p 14

["Issue and Opinion" column by Salamah 'Ukur: "Rabin's Visit to the United States and the Military Option in the Region"]

[Text] It seems that after having despaired of the possibility of ending the uprising, Israel now believes that a new Arab-Israeli war is the only way out of its difficult impasse, especially since it is also the target of a large-scale international peace offensive under different conditions and concepts that contradict its own established stands, which are based on its expansionist strategy in the occupied territories and the region.

But what now troubles Israel and arouses its fears about the difficulty of achieving any new decisive military victories over the Arabs is the Arabs' growing military capability and their possession of new sophisticated weapons and missiles which would cost Israel a heavy price in any new aggression it might undertake.

Israel now knows more than others that the age of victories over the Arabs has gone for good and that any new war would not be like its predecessors. In other words, it would not be a covnentional war dominated by Israeli air supremacy. The medium range missiles now possessed by the Arabs have made Israel think a thousand times before embarking on any new aggression.

Since Israel does not want peace and rejects any just and lasting settlement based on giving up the occupied territories in exchange for peace, and since it is also trying to get out of the grinding security, political, and economic impasse in which the uprising has placed it, Israel must find another way out that would change the equation, cancel the existing facts, and replace them by a new reality that would once again give it the initiative. Israel sees the other way out in a new war that ends in victory for it, which calls on the Tel Aviv rulers to start by removing any obstacles in the way of this victory.

Thus, the first Israeli step in this direction is the removal of the Arab missile threat—hence, Rabin's visit to the United States, where he called for expediting the production of the anti-missile system, Arrow, and carrying out joint military projects.

Naturally, the U.S. Administration, which has failed to save Israel from its difficult impasse through its political offensive represented by the Shultz, Murphy, and Armacost tours in the region, the exercise of all kinds of pressure on the Arabs, and the attempt at blackmailing the PLO, has immediately responded to Rabin's demands and agreed to produce the tactical anti-missile system, Arrow.

In other words, it seems that the U.S. Administration might approve the Israeli option to get out of the fatal impasse in which the uprising has placed it. Otherwise, why is the U.S. Administration not applying pressure on Israel to force it to give up its expansionist ambitions and respond to the peace calls?

Why is the U.S. Administration encouraging Israel to adopt the military option and providing it with its means and tools? Why is the U.S. Administration putting pressure on the Arab states and trying to prevent them from purchasing sophisticated weapons and missiles that could deter Israel and curb its drive toward the war option so that just and lasting peace would be the only option in the region?

Israel Imposes 'Arbitrary Measures' in West Bank

JN2806103788 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 28 Jun 88 p 1, 5

[By Ranyah 'Atallah]

[Text] Amman—Voluntary societies, now considered the last resort in meeting the basic needs of Palestinians in the occupied territories, have been recent victims of the latest arbitrary measures imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities, according to General Union of Voluntary Society (GUVS) Chairman 'Abdallah al-Khatib.

Speaking at a press conference held at GUVS headquarters Monday, Al-Khatib said that since the beginning of the Palestinian uprising, the responsibility shouldered by the voluntary sector had increased tremendously. "The occupation authorities have realised this and have resorted to arbitrary measures, violating principles of international law, he said. Foremost of these measures was the recent closure of In'ash al-Usrah Society, Al-Khatib said.

Offices of the In'ash al-Usrah Society (Family Welfare Centre) were closed by the Israeli authorities a week ago and many of its belongings were confiscated, after the society's director Samihah Khalil was subjected to 10 hours of interrogation daily for a week.

In'ash al-Usrah was the first charitable society to be ordered closed since the Palestinian uprising began more than six months ago. Before its closure, the society provided aid to 12,000 Palestinian families, sponsored the education of 900 children of martyrs and detainees in the occupied territories, cared for 140 orphaned girls and covered educational expenses for 300 students at universities in and outside Palestine.

The society also runs a biscuit factory and recently set up a frozen vegetables factory that is said to employ a large number of people, most of whom would have no other means of support, according to a member of the Friends of In'ash al-Usrah Society in Amman.

Some of the 204 societies that operate in the occupied territories are in charge of running universities and hospitals there, Al-Khatib said. In Amman, GUVS supervises the activities of the voluntary sector in the occupied territories through the Union of Voluntary Societies in Jerusalem, Nabulus and Hebron.

"The confiscation of funds collected by voluntary societies in the occupied territories and by popular committees in the East Bank and in Arab countries, leaves these societies and the population with no financial support, a factor which affects the various services," Al-Khatib said.

Informed sources estimate that the Israeli authorities confiscated $43 million from people entering the occupied territories. Al-Khatib appealed to volunteer organisations around the world to condemn Israeli measures and to demand an end to such measures and to expose the issue to world opinion.

"The closure of societies such as In'ash al-Usrah means that thousands of needy people are deprived of badly needed services," Al-Khatib said.

According to Al-Khatib, financial contributions to the occupied territories amounted to JD 300,000 in 1987. The funds were mostly contributed to "Friends of Charity Societies" in the Gulf and by various companies, including Saudi Arabia's Aramco. The money was used for literacy and health projects, among other things, Al-Khatib said.

This year financial assistance from benevolent societies in the Arab world amounted to JD 500,000, he added.

Sa'idah Khalil, daughter of In'ash al-Usrah's Director Khalil, told Monday's press conference that the society aims at "preventing a third exodus" of Palestinians from their land.

"We work to make our people self-sufficient," she said. "We want to become a power in our land, building factories and working classes because the idea of a romantic attachment to the land is not enough," she added.

'Large Number' of Beggars Rounded Up in Amman
JN3006123188 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Jun 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Amman (J.T.)—A large number of people with police records and non-Jordanian workers living in Amman without permits have been rounded up in the course of a major campaign carried out jointly by the Public Security Department (PSD) and the Greater Amman Municipality, to make the capital a cleaner and safer place for its residents.

A report in AL-RA'Y Arabic daily said that among those rounded up by the Amman police department were those with criminal records and others convicted previously of pickpocketing and robbery or committing moral offences.

The sweep, the report said, was carried out over the past three months in implementation of directives by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Regent, and in response to PSD's general plan to ensure comprehensive security in the country.

According to the report, a large number of beggars and vagabonds have been removed from the streets and their cases are being processed by the concerned authorities before solutions for their problems can be found.

Many non-Jordanians found drifting about without work permits are being sent back to their countries and many street vendors have been banned from peddling their merchandise on the pavements, the paper noted.

It said that 796 street vendors found to have violated the law will be fined.

The campaign has put an end to activities by street peddlers who used to carry bags full of watches and jewels and clothes, most of which were found to have been stolen, thus saving the public from fraudulent and dishonest dealers, the report said.

The paper quoted a police spokesman as saying that a special PSD force, working in groups, has been entrusted with carrying out the task of cleansing Amman of vagabonds and beggars that used to infest the streets and alleys.

These teams, it said, has been also charged with monitoring any law violations by storekeepers, merchants and street vendors.

The paper said that the special police force has been reporting to the Greater Amman Municipality about cases involving damage to public property and disturbances and law violations by members of the public.

PSD Director General 'Abd al-Hadi al-Majali announced in April that 583 beggars had been rounded up in Amman at the start of the present campaign.

He said that 98 of the apprehended beggars were found to be of non-Jordanian nationality and 273 of the rest were minors, mostly school children. [passage omitted]

Hostage Release Linked To U.S. Election

JN0107064988 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Beirut, 1 Jul (WAKH)—Political sources in Beirut have said an Iranian decision to release the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon will be issued on the eve of U.S. elections at the end of autumn. This information says the timing to release the hostages is linked to an Iranian plan designed to exploit this card on the political level. This plan hopes to influence the U.S. elections.

Iran resorted to a similar game concerning the hostages held in Iran in 1979. It only released them after President Carter's fall and President Reagan's election.

The same circles view the Iranian decision as also linked to the recent Iranian-U.S. rapprochement and to Washington's interest in this phase in granting cards to Hashemi-Rafsanjani and compensating him with a moral victory following the military defeats sustained by the Iranian Army in the recent battles with Iraq.

West Beirut Explosion Probably Car Bomb

NC0107093188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] An explosion occurred near the Grand Hotel and Cinema Versailles in the Al-Hamra section of West Beirut at 1153 today, touching off a major fire in the area. Due to the fire it has been difficult to ascertain the nature of the incident, but preliminary reports speak of a booby-trapped car. Civil defense teams and fire brigades have been called to the scene. Several people have been injured. We have more information from the editorial desk:

[Announcer] Information received so far indicates that the Al-Hamra explosion was caused by a car bomb parked in front of the Grand Hotel, only 100 meters from a Syrian position. Three people have been admitted to the American University Hospital.

34 Wounded

NC0107112788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] There was a big explosion near the Versailles Cinema in the Al-Hamra District of West Beirut at 1153 today. The explosion left 34 people wounded and caused heavy property damage. According to reports from the Internal Security Forces and our correspondent, who rushed to the scene, the explosion was caused by a booby-trapped Renault 12 with a forged license plate. [passage omitted]

Booby-Trapped Car Explodes in Al-Biqa'

NC0107115588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] A booby-trapped car exploded on the International Highway in the Barr Ilyas area in Al-Biqa' at 1230 today. Civil defense sources have disclosed that there are several casualties as a result of the explosion.

Reportage on Inter-Palestinian Camp Conflicts

Fighting Continues

NC3006174388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes between pro- and anti-'Arafat groups have been going on in Burj al-Barajinah camp since 1530 today. The two parties are using machineguns and rockets in the fighting. A Fatah member was killed and another wounded this morning in a clash that took place on the Al-'Annan-Zayn al-Din front in the camp.

While the two sides are building more fortifications and barricades at their positions, security sources in Burj al-Barajinah have announced that civilians are continuing to evacuate the camp. This has been particularly noticeable in the past few hours. It is reported that between 75 and 85 percent of the camp's civilian residents have left. The sources noted that the pro-'Arafat forces want to evacuate all civilians from the camp in order to fortify their positions so that they may withstand any further military pressure on them.

Meanwhile, dissident Palestinians are using megaphones to warn civilians and military personnel alike to leave the camp.

The Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] group has announced that consultations are continuing, aimed at implementing a plan for the peaceful withdrawal of pro-'Arafat gunmen from Burj al-Barajinah and their transportation either to Sidon and its outskirts or to any other area. For their part, pro-'Arafat sources have reported that earlier discussions resulted in a refusal by the Syrian command in Lebanon to transport any Palestinian military personnel to the camps in northern Lebanon or to Al-Biqa', because it does not want to strengthen pro-'Arafat forces in Syrian-controlled areas.

Other sources close to 'Arafat have stated that the fall of Shatila has not ended the camps war decisively and will not constitute the end of the inter-Palestinian and Palestinian-Syrian conflict. According to the sources, the PLO emphasizes that it is able to hold fast in Burj al-Barajinah and will not allow the Shatila camp operation to be repeated. The sources noted that PLO Chairman 'Arafat has quietly adopted measures to control the area east of Sidon, beginning with Maghdushah and the coastal road, in order to confront any pressure on Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Today, 'Arafat urged the Arab League Secretariat to hold an emergency session to discuss the deteriorating situation in the Beirut camps in the wake of the fall of Shatila to pro-Syrian Abu Musa supporters.

Security reports from Sidon indicate that the Palestinian camps are still on high alert; 1,500 pro-'Arafat combatants have assembled in the camps. Troop movements and the building of additional fortifications and barricades have been monitored on the hills surrounding the two camps ['Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah] to confront the Amal positions in Maghdushah and Al-Ghaziyah and along the Jinsnaya-'Ayn al-Dulb-Al-Qurrayah axes to confront the Amal positions in Kafr Hatta and Zighdraya and its outskirts.

Meanwhile, according to security sources in Sidon, security police units in the Nasirite Popular Organization have, for the 3d day running, been implementing special security measures on the roads leading to the Sidon camps and the city of Sidon, from Sayniq bridge in the South and Al-Awwali bridge in the north. Travelers have been thoroughly searched.

Fighters Vow To Stay

NC3006181288 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Following the fall of Shatila camp, tension spread to Burj al-Barajinah camp today. Clashes involving the use of rockets and machineguns raged for 1 hour in the camp at 1600 today between 'Arafat supporters and dissidents.

A responsible source in Fatah-the Uprising has stated that efforts are being made to spare Burj al-Barajinah camp destruction and bloodshed. He pointed out that consultations have taken place with key figures and popular committees toward this end.

Lieutenant Colonel Sultan Abu al-'Aynayn, Fatah commander of the Beirut area, has stressed that the Fatah officers and fighters in Burj al-Barajinah will remain loyal to their pledge to the Fatah movement. He emphasized that no Fatah officer or fighter will leave the camp, as certain people are demanding.

He made the following threat: We will crush all plots. Shatila will remain a symbol, and Burj al-Barajinah will stay in the hands of the Fatah strugglers and masses. He noted that the Fatah-the Uprising fighters had destroyed Shatila camp and looted homes before the eyes of the victims of the camp.

PFLP Proposes Initiative

NC0107064688 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Residents and prominent leaders of the Burj al-Barajinah camp last night issued a statement dealing with a plan to end the fighting between the two wings of the Fatah Movement and noting their approval. The statement said: To further efforts to stop the bloodshed, the PFLP has proposed an initiative based on the spirit of agreements concluded to end the fighting. This initiative was approved by the two wings of the Fatah Movement. The initiative stipulates:

1. An end to the state of fighting in the Burj al-Barajinah camp should be declared;

2. The brothers in the Fatah Movement-the Provisional Command should return to their offices and headquarters inside the camp; and

3. The residents should return to their homes.

The Beirut leaders of the Palestinian groups have been invited to a meeting to discuss procedures to implement this initiative.

The Fatah Movement Central Committee has said it will stop the fighting in preparation for the implementation of the agreement, which was reached in the presence of the commanders of the Palestinian groups and the prominent leaders of the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Dissident Leader Cited

NC0107061988 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Dissident leader Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muraghah] has said that Yasir 'Arafat is not to be allowed into Beirut. 'Arafat has left the Shatila camp, and he is now withdrawing from the Burj al-Barajinah camp, Abu Musa declared, and his return to the Beirut camps will not be permitted.

In an interview with the AL-DIYAR newspaper, Abu Musa said that 'Arafat is currently seeking to concentrate his forces in Sidon and create a canton there in alliance with some factional parties. Abu Musa did not exclude the possibility of inter-Palestinian fighting there.

Abu Musa said that the establishment of an Arab national homeland in Lebanon is essential before the security of the camps can become a purely Lebanese responsibility and before we can surender our weapons.

Resistance Claims Attack on 'Enemy' Convoy

NC0107080188 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The Martyrs Hazim and Husayn Ballut Group of the National Resistance Front detonated several explosive charges as an enemy vehicle patrol was passing on the Dayr Syrian-Al-Tayyibah road. A Merkava tank was destroyed, another was damaged, and a troop carrier was burned. All the convoy's personnel were either killed or wounded.

Following the operation, occupation forces sent reinforcements to the area. Four helicopters combed nearby valleys and the banks of the Al-Litani River, and two helicopters evacuated the wounded.

Al-Jumayyil Briefs Military on Damascus Contacts

NC3006123188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil visited the Army Command Headquarters in Al-Yarzi today. During the visit the president briefed the commanders and senior officers on the exchanges and contacts between Beirut and Damascus. The president stressed the Army's role in the current stage and the need for it to maintain its readiness to safeguard the expected constitutional deadlines.

The president affirmed that the Army represents a national asset that could be utilized to serve Lebanon's interests. He called for caution and alertness during the delicate stage that the country is passing through. The president noted the Army's fundamental and effective role in restoring national unity.

President al-Jumayyil went on to say: My efforts now aim first and foremost to create an atmosphere which will be conducive for meeting the constitutional deadline, as a prelude to giving the Army the basic role it is supposed to play. He underlined the need for inter-Lebanese understanding in order to offset the influence of external factors which are trying to undermine our salvation process.

The president expressed his belief that the contacts between Beirut and Damascus have led to a new phase of relations between the two countries. He added that it is important to benefit from this phase in order to bring about true and lasting peace to the country, by means of strengthening the role of the state's legal institutions and enabling them to play their required national role.

Al-Rasi Comments After Security Meeting

NC2706170088 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] After chairing a security meeting today, Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi expressed his hope that the unjustified inter-Palestinian fighting will also stop in the Burj al-Barajinah camp. He said: I insist that the clashes cease, or else I will be compelled to take other steps to defend the innocent public. He hinted that he would request Syrian or non-Syrian forces to stop the clashes in the camp.

In his statement, Dr al-Rasi said he hoped that the plot of explosions, to which he alluded some time ago, would be completely curbed. He also expressed the hope that those political developments which will occur as a result of the ongoing exchanges between Beirut and Damascus will produce a suitable and calm atmosphere for the upcoming presidential elections.

The interior minister assured the public that new measures have been adopted to end all the kidnappings. He disclosed that the security organs know well all those who have taken part in the kidnappings, and added: We are now hunting them down and will arrest them.

SSNP Denies 26 Jun Clash With Hizballah

NC2706165188 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] The department of radio and information for the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] has denied that a dispute between SSNP personnel and HIzballah took place in Ba'labakk yesterday. The department requested all parties not to involve the SSNP in matters unrelated to the party or without confirming the authenticity of the reports.

Paqraduni Discusses Upcoming Elections

NC3006195488 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Lawyer Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces, has asserted that the Lebanese Forces support the resolution of disputed issues between Syria and Lebanon by peaceful means. He welcomed the Algiers meeting, expressing the hope that further meetings will be held between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad and that such meetings will include all Lebanese parties. He called for a direct dialogue among the Lebanese so that contacts will not continue to take place through intermediaries.

In an interview published in the latest issue of the Abu Dhabi magazine AL-WAHDAH, Paqraduni said that the Al-Jumayyil-Al-Asad meeting was an occasion not merely for reconciliation, but also for frank exchanges. He noted that the meeting ended the internal boycott of the regime on the one hand, and the estrangement between the Lebanese and Syrian regimes on the other. He described the meeting as significant in appearance, but still lacking in substance.

He expressed the hope that it would help ensure the holding of the presidential elections at the proper time according to the Constitution. He stressed the importance of the patriotism of deputies and the role of the Chamber of Deputies, which is the only voter, in these elections. He warned that linking conditions to the constitutional deadline will prevent the elections from being held. This he said, would lead to partition and catastrophe. He emphasized that the Lebanese Forces are in favor of holding the elections as scheduled and without preconditions.

Concerning the U.S. role in the elections, the lawyer Paqraduni declared that there is no U.S.-favored candidate. He expressed the view that the Americans will support the most successful candidate during the last moments of the campaign.

He said that Eng Dani Sham'un is a close ally of the Lebanese Forces, possesses great drive, and is a serious candidate. The deputy commander of the Lebanese Forces asserted that August will be the month during which the name of the single candidate of the eastern areas will be announced.

Paqraduni declared that the United States cannot replace the Christians in negotiations with Syria in the way that Syria attempts to speak for the Muslims in its dealings with the Americans. He emphasized the right of Lebanese parties to enjoy self-determination, to express their views, and to defend their interests without foreign guardianship.

He pointed out that the Lebanese Forces will become a political movement once all the foreign armies have left Lebanon and the reason for their military presence has been terminated. He said: When the foreign forces leave Lebanon, we will move from the stage of armed resistance to the stage of a political movement seeking change.

Regarding the effects of the Gulf war on Lebanon, Paqraduni said that if the Iranian revolution succeeds in Lebanon this will mean that it will succeed everywhere in the Arab world. He affirmed that the Lebanese Forces are the first line of Arab defense against the Iranian revolution. He remarked that there is an Iranian state which is attempting to become a Persian empire by overthrowing Iraq, and that the Iranian revolution is seeking to extend this empire by turning Lebanon into an Islamic republic, through Hizballah.

Paqraduni denied that the Lebanese Forces had given any form of support to Hizballah during the recent battles in Beirut's southern suburb. He pointed out that there is an ideological, strategic, and political conflict between the Lebanese Forces and Hizballah.

Paqraduni said there is a distinction between extremism and fanaticism. He asserted that the Lebanese Forces are not ideologically extremist, but fanatical about Lebanon where its independence is concerned, and they reject all attempts to exercise hegemony and guardianship over it.

He said that the results of the Algiers summit were not commensurate with the Lebanese people's hopes and aspirations. This was despite the fact that the summit took a new step by dealing with the Lebanese crisis as a separate issue and in a comprehensive way, not merely through the partial perspective of the issue of southern Lebanon.

Paqraduni urged that Lebanon restore relations with Egypt lest it become the last Arab country to do so. He noted that the responsibility for resolving the Lebanese crisis is a collective Arab one and is not restricted to any single country. He declared that the permanent resolution of this crisis has indeed become an international responsibility.

Commenting on his participation in the visit to Damascus to sign the tripartite agreement, Paqraduni said: I went to Damascus not to sign the tripartite agreement, but to warn the Syrian leaders against it. He added: I went to Damascus for this express purpose. I publicly opposed the tripartite agreement and voted against it within the Lebanese Forces Command Council.

Christian Party Elects Political Bureau

NC0107062488 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The Central Committee of the Christian Socialist Democratic Party met yesterday afternoon and elected the party's Political Bureau. They are: Sami Faris, Walid Faris, Carlos Kayruz, Suhayl al-Dik, Joseph Haddad, Rashid Buwari, Joseph Jamhuri, 'Imad Tuwayni, George Hatshiti, and Joseph Harun.

The newly elected bureau chose lawyer Walid Faris as secretary general. At a press conference that followed, former Secretary General Carlos Kayruz read the results of the elections. Walid Faris then spoke, discussing the issue of democracy in the Lebanese Christian community and reviewing the party's accomplishments. Faris said that the party will act as a bridgehead in the battle for political change in the community.

Ba'th Regional Secretary Qansuh Interviewed

JN2706201388 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 26 Jun 88 p 11

["Text" of interview with 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon, conducted by Rafiq Nasrallah in Beirut—date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nasrallah] How do you assess the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Amin al-Jumayyil, as well as its results in the local arena?

[Qansuh] It is natural for us to witness such meetings in the reconciliatory atmosphere that prevailed in the Arab summit in Algiers. We believe that the Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil meeting falls within this category. In light of the other bilateral meetings, we see in that meeting a positive step toward creating appropriate climates in the Lebanese arena. It is also an important step toward overcoming the country's security, political, and economic crises. [passage omitted]

[Nasrallah] Does this means an agreement on a security and political truce?

[Qansuh] Such a proposal was offered to us. As a national force, we support any measure to end the bloodshed. Damascus welcomed this. But with whom can we hold a dialogue in East Beirut? With Al-Jumayyil? Some forces there say he is not the only decisionmaker. With the Lebanese Forces? It is impossible because their plan is connected with the Israeli option in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

[Nasrallah] How successful have the U.S.-Syrian contacts been in light of the current reports that there is some agreement regarding the presidential elections?

[Qansuh] We do not believe there is a fixed plan. There are many international and regional contacts, including U.S.-Syrian, Syrian-Soviet, and inter-Arab. All these contacts are aimed at arranging the situation or preparing the required climate for an agreement on a new president. [passage omitted]

[Nasrallah] Do you view the hostage issue as sensitive?

[Qansuh] Of course. The aim of the Syrian forces was not to reach the hostages, but to save our people from destruction, death, and fighting and then to point the rifle at Israel. This is the main goal of the deployment of the Syrian forces in the Beirut suburb.

[Nasrallah] Does this mean that the issue of the hostages will remain unresolved?

[Qansuh] We are not concerned with this issue. But, this does not mean that the Syrian forces will not try to release them. On the contrary, the Syrian forces announced they are ready to exert every effort to solve this problem out of a humanitarian sense.

[Nasrallah] How do you view tension in the Palestinian camps in Beirut?

[Qansuh] It is regrettable to see this bloody chapter of inter-Palestinian fighting in the camps at a time when the uprising is continuing in the occupied territories. We have exerted every effort to end the fighting. [passage omitted]

Syrians Reportedly Pursuing Iraqi Ba'thists

NC2806181388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] According to security sources, the Syrian occupation may expand from Iqlim al-Kharrub to include the Upper Al-Matn and the rest of the Al-Shuf region. Meanwhile, a PSP source has disclosed that Syrian intelligence authorities have begun to pursue Iraqi Ba'thists in various Syrian-controlled Lebanese areas. The Syrian authorities have arrested 27 of them in the towns of Shhim, (Darayya), ('Anut), and Kitrmaya and moved them to Syrian prisons.

Amal Detains 14 Ba'th Party Organization Members

NC3006095488 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Security sources have reported that Amal Movement security personnel last night raided the home of Qasim 'Abbas Khalifah in Al-Sarafand, where a meeting of members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization from the Al-Zahrani area was being held. The Amal members opened fire at the house for 10 mintues with automatic weapons. They then stormed the house and detained 14 members, including a number of officials responsible for the Al-Zahrani area.

A number of Ba'th Party Organization members sought refuge this morning in Sidon. The detainees have not yet been released, despite contacts between the leaderships of the Amal Movement and the Ba'th Party Organization.

Deputy Warns Iqlim al-Kharrub 'Sedition' Planned

NC2806092888 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Deputy Zahir al-Khatib has warned that sedition is being planned for Iqlim al-Kharrub, to succeed that in Tripoli, West Beirut, and the southern suburb. At a press conference at Mansur Palace at 1100, Al-Khatib asserted that the powers which had helped plan previous sedition have begun to settle in Iqlim al-Kharrub to make it a hostage and target for conspiracy.

On behalf of the region's inhabitants, Al-Khatib reiterated rejection of the elements of sedition, demanding that the security plan of the Syrian forces be expanded to include the region, with the help of the internal security forces, to stop the sedition before it explodes.

Al-Khatib appealed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to respond to the inhabitants' call and noted that in the meantime mass political and popular action is being prepared to help the region avert a massacre.

AL-BA'TH Urges Anti-U.S. Arab Stand

JN0107071988 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 1 Jul 88

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper AL-BA'TH deals with the U.S. hostile stand to Arabs—a stand that was renewed through the new strategic military understanding document signed with the Zionist entity. This document contains a project to promote military technology.

The paper says: This development in U.S.-Zionist dealing does not represent the event with which Reagan promised his presidential term will end, although an event will be the inevitable result of this development. Such a result must have as its target peace in the Middle East and possibly regional peace in the Mediterranean basin.

Therefore, Arabs should realize the dangers posed by such a public and direct U.S.-Zionist dealing. Moreover, this dealing should prompt the adoption of a strategically significant stand based only on confronting U.S. public hostility to the Arab nation.

Can the Arabs be awaiting a tragedy to adopt a unified stand toward U.S. policy, which has as its target both the Arab land and existence? What else could be meant by the project to promote joint Israeli-U.S. military technology? Does this project not mean that Arabs are the target?

AL-BA'TH adds: It is time for the Arab people to say their word, especially since the United States has impudently and arrogantly revealed its direct partnershhip not only in promoting the Zionist missile and nuclear powers but also in the serious action against Arabs in the interest of the Zionist entity. So, do some Arabs still doubt that what is sought by the United States, which uses the veto to save the Zionist entity from the international community's wrath, is to entrench the Zionist occupation of Arab territories and threaten Arabs in all their countries by encouraging the expansionist Zionist attitude?

Government Relations with Fatah Deteriorate

JN0107060888 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] It seems that relations between Syria and the Fatah Movement under Yasir 'Arafat have recently deteriorated. Syrian officials and Palestinian cadres in the Syrian capital have stated that involving Syria's name in the intra-Palestinian fighting in the Beirut camps is a failing attempt by 'Arafat and his group to conceal the fact that there are opponents to 'Arafat's policy in the Palestinian arena, and that the statements and communiques 'Arafat and his group recently issued against Syria are to cover the statements of denunciations from various Palestinian resistance factions and the occupied territories of Bassam Abu Sharif's document.

These officials added that what has taken place in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is an intra-Palestinian fighting and that Syria has nothing to do with it from far or near.

I have sensed that the Syrian officials are clearly upset with some media organs for believing the claims which involve Syria's name in what has taken place in the camps. I have also sensed that the Syrian officials have no desire to reply to these campaigns because they do not wish to engage in vituperations through the media, particularly that the Syrian officials are satisfied with the Algiers summit results which brought about a unified Arab stand. They are also convinced that these attempts, including Bassam Abu Sharif's document, are to fragment this unified stand.

It is to be noted here that Syrian Information Minister Muhammad Salman made a statement last Saturday in which he said in a reply to a question that Syria urges the fighters in the camps to end fighting and that it does not wish to intervene through material measures such as the confiscation of the weapons of one of the two parties, and that Syria's decision is to intervene in this problem only by offering advice and carrying out political actions. Syrian officials say that it is regrettable that Yasir 'Arafat did not heed this Syrian stand. They added: Had he done so, he would have avoided what has taken place.

Hizballah Delegation Reportedly Visits Damascus

44000129 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 15 Jun 88 p 14

[Text] A source of the Hizballah Party (loyal to Iran) mentioned that a party delegation made a 3-day visit to Damascus. The delegation met with Syrian officials whose names were not revealed.

The same source clarified that the delegation was composed of leading Hizballah officials Ibrahim al-Amin, Subhi al-Tufayli, Husayn al-Musawi, and Husayn Khalil.

The same source described the results of the discussions between the delegation and the Syrian officials as "excellent."

Afghanistan

Pakistani Claims of Border Fire Incidents Rejected

LD3006183788 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] On 27 and 28 June 1988, the Republic of Afghanistan's charge d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was told that on 25 June 1988 the Republic of Afghanistan's military forces had allegedly fired 5 km into Baluchistan. It was also alleged that from 1455 to 2055 on 25 June, Afghan artillery shelled (Sharman) region of Khyber Agency.

After a thorough investigation of these claims, the relevant authorities of the Republic of Afghanistan report that the Pakistani authorities' accusations are unfounded and are thus rejected.

The Republic of Afghanistan hopes that the authorities of the Republic of Pakistan, in making such accusations, will not damage the efforts of the Afghan side to normalize relations between the two countries.

Memo 36 on Pakistani Violations Submitted to UN

LD3006203688 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry's liaison office with UNGOMAP [UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan] reported this evening that Memorandum No 36 on Pakistan's violation of the Geneva accords has been handed to the UNGOMAP office in Kabul.

The memorandum cites nine new examples of Pakistan's violation of the substance of Article 2 Document No 1 of the Geneva accords, noting the date, place, and circumstances of the violations. The UNGOMAP delegation has been requested to make an assessment of these violations and to report the results to the Republic of Afghanistan and to the UN secretary general's envoy.

Government, Rebel Operations, Clashes Reported

Missile Attack in Konarha

LD3006130888 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1130 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The criminal extremists yesterday launched surface-to-surface missiles in residential areas of Nur Gol subdistrict, Konarha Province. According to the BIA military section, six innocent compatriots were martyred and another four were wounded in the missile attacks. A number of homes were also destroyed and material damage was sustained.

Clashes in Herat, Laghman

LD3006132488 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, 30 Jun (BAKHTAR)—BAKHTAR's military section reports that the intensification of internal differences among the extremist groups led to a recent armed clash in Enjil district, Herat Province, in which 23 people were killed from among the two sides.

In the course of another recent armed clash between members of the extremist groups in the environs of Nurestan district and Dowlat Shah subdistrict in Laghman Province, 9 people were killed and another 15 severely wounded from among the two sides.

Jalalabad, Khowst Operations

BK3006155788 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin have captured La'lpur subdistrict, east of Jalalabad, after fierce fighting with the Kabul administration's forces. An Afghan news agency has reported that the mujahidin also damaged several military posts of the Kabul administration in Lowghar Province inflicti ng a heavy loss of life and property.

In Khowst, the mujahidin shot down a transport plane carrying rations and other supplies for the Kabul forces in the area. In this operation, seven officers of the Kabul administration were killed.

Gaylani Cited on Resistance Alliance Differences

PM3006105288 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 28 Jun 88 pp 48-49

[Interview with Sayyed Hamid Gaylani, National Islamic Front of Afghanistan leader, by "R.F."; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Question] The resistance has won the war. Is it not in danger of losing the peace, in view of its internal splits?

[Gaylani] The war is not over. It began not against the Soviets but against the communist government in Kabul. That government is still usurping power. We will therefore overthrow it by force.

[Question] There does not seem to be much desire to unleash a major offensive before the winter.

[Gaylani] Things take time. Let us allow the Soviets to leave. In any case, the front is active and every day 2-3 enemy positions fall into our hands. Meanwhile Kabul's troops are surrendering; 1,500 have deserted in 2 weeks.

[Question] Are you in favor of establishing a provisional government in the first liberated city?

[Gaylani] No, because it would amount to a de facto confirmation of the country's partitioning. I am well aware that other representatives think differently. It is no mystery that we are not all internally united, which also explains why we have failed to establish a unified military command in 8 years.

[Question] Politically, things seem to be going even worse.

[Gaylani] I want a parliament elected by the people. It is the people who have waged the war and suffered the casualties. The people must be in charge. We will therefore convene a council of tribes (which is not a loya jirgah, but very reminiscent of it) and the council will prepare for the elections.

[Question] Hikmatyar wants a provisional government to prepare for the elections.

[Gaylani] The government has no authority now. In fact it does not even exist. It will have the authority conferred on it by the council.

[Question] Hikmatyar is insistent....

[Gaylani] Nobody must impose anything on anyone else. We will combat whoever tries to do that.

[Question] Are you forecasting a civil war within the resistance?

[Gaylani] The council will serve precisely to avoid this. If the leader comes from the people, the people will recognize him and submit to his wishes. Then there will be no problems.

[Question] Should the refugees return?

[Gaylani] Not under present conditions. When the country is free they will not remain here a single day longer. A vast rebuilding program lies ahead of us and I have toured the world seeking assistance. I hope that the USSR too will help us.

[Question] It would be enough for them to remove their 5 million mines.

[Gaylani] That is not a help, but a duty.

India

17 'Terrorists' Arrested; More on 'Spy Ring' Case

BK0107031988 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Seventeen terrorists and 15 harborers have been arrested during raids in the Faridkot District of Punjab. One foreign-made rifle, two revolvers, and 2 kilograms of high explosives were recovered. Twelve pistols of various bores were also seized. The district police chief told our Moga correspondent this morning that these terrorists were involved in two dozen cases of robberies and other crimes in Faridkot, Ferozepur, Bhatinda, and Ludhiana districts.

The police has arrested two more members of the spy ring which has been passing on secret information to Pakistan. The two persons, Gurmit Singh and Surinder Singh, were running a travel agency in Delhi. With this, the number of persons arrested in connection with the spy ring case has gone up to seven. Five were taken into custody on Wednesday after the BSF [Border Security Force] intelligence unit busted a spy racket.

According to official sources the two persons were the key men in transmitting secret information to Pakistan. The gang is said to comprise about 50 Indians and 20 Pakistanis.

Meanwhile, the Delhi police has again cautioned the public against touching or picking up objects abandoned at crowded places.

Andhra Leftist Militant Violence Continues

BK0107035588 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The Andhra Pradesh government has requested the center to send more companies of the Central Reserve Police Force [CRPF] to deal with the Naxalite [leftist militants] problem. This was disclosed by the state home minister, K. Shivaprasad Rao, to newsmen in Hyderabad today. He said five CRPF companies have already been deployed in the seven Naxalite infested districts to launch combing operations. In the continued Naxalite violence one person was killed in Nizamabad District. A mandal [village] revenue office was set on fire in Karimnagar District.

Reports of group clashes have also come in from (Naxacal) in Guntur District. Supporters of Telugu Desam and Congress-I hurled bombs at each other yesterday. Police opened fire to disperse the warring groups in which one person was killed and four others injured. The situation is now reported to be under control. The opposition Congress-I leader in the assembly, Mr M. Bagga Reddy, has demanded a high level inquiry into the incident.

Brief

Oil, Gas Found in Assam

Oil and gas has been struck in Masipur structure of Cachar belt in Assam. Our Silchar correspondent after visiting the Oil and Natural Gas Commission drilling site reports that the Cachar region has a potential of more than 450 million tons of oil and gas. Testing for commercial production is going on and the flow of oil and gas has not yet been determined. Meanwhile, the Badarpur structure alone is expected to yield 700 ton of

crude per day. Drilling is on in Villara and Baskandi structures and will be taken up at three more places. Gas has already been struck in Adampilla structure. It has a potential of 100,000 cubic meters of gas per day. [Text] [*BK0107032788 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jul 88*]

Iran

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons

LD0107140788 Tehran IRNA in English 1218 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Tehran, June 28, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i said here Friday that at the beginning of the 5th stage of the Iraqi-imposed war, the leadership and officials of the Islamic Republic have decided to show to the world that a victorious power is one which braves death and which fights for the sake of justice.

Khamene'i, saying that Iran does not expect any power to help it, vowed "this time, we will force the enemy down to its knees as we did before by relying on the almighty and the power of people's faith in Islam."

Addressing a multitudinous group of worshippers at the compounds of Tehran University and nearby streets, Khamene'i, who doubles as the Tehran's Friday prayer leader, urged people to be aware of the psychological warfare waged by the enemy and not listen to rumors spread by it.

The Friday prayer leader made it clear that resumption of diplomatic ties between the Islamic Republic and other countries and exchange of visits between officials of Iran and those countries have nothing to do with the war issue.

President Khameyne'i who also chairs the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) called on people to severely encounter the enemy's psychological warfare aimed at misportraying Iranian officials as being fed up with the war and on the government to put its possibilities at the disposal of the war more than ever before.

French Envoy Arrives; Envoy to Paris Departs

LD0107115988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jul

[text] The central news unit reports that this morning Mr 'Ali Ahani, the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to France, left Tehran for Paris, and Mr Christian Graeff, the French ambassador to Tehran, arrived in Tehran. This follows the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

UN Team Arrives To Investigate Iraqi Gas Attack

LD0107082188 Tehran IRNA in English 0623 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Tehran, July 1, IRNA—A 3-man United Nations team of chemical experts arrived here early this morning to inspect traces of recent Iraqi chemical attacks against Iran.

The delegation including Manuel Dominguez, Erick Dahlgren, and Vicente Ernesto Berastegui are due to visit war zones contaminated by Iraqi chemical bombs and file a report for the U.N. secretary general.

The U.N. team is scheduled to leave Iran Monday.

Iraq has resorted to extensive use of chemical arms in its recent attacks against Iranian positions in a ruthless bid to force them to retreat. In the latest Iraqi chemical attack on an area near Ahvaz last week, at least 60 people were martyred and 4,000 others injured, most of them slightly. Only 100 had to go under hospital treatment of whom 10 were reported to be in critical condition.

The Baghdad regime has proved in the past that to attain its filthy objectives, it would have no mercy even on its own people. The world will never forget the Halabjah holocaust where thousands of Kurdish Iraqis were poisoned to death by Iraqi chemical substances and thousands of others were maimed in March this year after the town was captured by Iran's Muslim combatants. [sentence as received]

UN's Cordovez Continues Talks on Afghanistan

Confers With Velayati

LD3006181688 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—U.N. chief's special envoy for the Afghan issue, Diego Cordovez, who arrived here Wednesday night on the first leg of his tour of the region, met Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Thursday to discuss the latest developments in Afghanistan.

Cordovez, referring to the key role Iran can play in finding an honorable solution to the Afghan crisis, asked for the viewpoints of the Islamic Republic on this important regional matter.

He also informed Velayati that an estimated 25,000 Soviet troops have so far left Afghanistan and that Moscow would pull out the remnants of its forces from that Muslim country by the end of the current year.

In response, Velayati reiterating Iran's stand that any solution to the issue of Afghanistan should fully envisage views of the Afghan Muslim people, cautioned that plans ignoring the role of the Afghan mujahidin is doomed to defeat.

The foreign minister stressed that the mujahidin, who have played a key role in driving foreign forces out of their homeland by staging a relentless fight, should be considered a major factor for determiniming the fate and future form of government for Afghanistan.

Velayati also expressed hope that a non-aligned government just as the Muslim Afghan people wish will be established in Kabul so that refugees could return to their homeland and begin reconstructing their country.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, according to Islamic teachings, is prepared to help the mujahidin restructure Afghanistan, Velayati said.

He congratulated Cordovez on his appointment as Ecuador's foreign minister and accepted his invitation to pay an official visit to Quito.

Meets Deputy Foreign Minister

LD3006182088 Tehran IRNA in English 1727 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—The U.N. envoy for Afghan issue, Diego Cordovez, met Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia-Oceania Affairs Javad Mansuri here today and discussed with him solutions to that Muslim country's crisis.

In the meeting, Mansuri said that the Islamic Republic considered the Soviet forces' complete pull-out from Afghanistam as the prerequisite for any solution to the Afghan crisis.

Iran believes that end to foreign interference in the internal issues of Afghanistan, the country's territorial integrity, role of the Afghan mujahidin, and policy of non-alignment by the country's future government are the four major points on which attention should be focused, added Mansuri.

Cordovez arrived in Tehran Wednesday night.

Departs After 'Frank' Talks

LD3006193388 Tehran IRNA in English 1811 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—United Nations' special envoy for the Afghan issue, Diego Cordovez, concluded his one-day visit and left here today.

Before departure, Cordovez reiterated his belief that Afghan people should decide the political future of their country, adding that his talks with Iranian officials here will be taken into consideration. Cordovez also held talks with Afghan mujahidin leaders here.

He said the Afghan people have gained a historic opportunity to determine their own fate. "Afghans are shouldering a heavy responsibility at this crucial juncture, and the U.N. should also heighten its efforts in this regard," he added.

Cordovez said the Iran-based Afghanistan Islamic Coalition briefed him on their fears, and he added "we have come to the conclusion that war and bloodshed should quickly be ended and a peaceful solution found for the political difficulties."

The U.N. envoy expressed satisfaction with his "frank" talks with Iranian officials and members of the Afghan Islamic Coalition, and promised he would reflect their viewpoints to U.N. officials, and to other related parties. "All Afghan political groups should take part in the future of Afghanistan and no group should be excluded," he made it clear.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia-Oceania Affairs Javad Mansuri who saw off Cordovez, said since a politically stable government elected by Afghan people is the desire of all parties concerned, talks were held in order to accomodate opinions of all muhahidin groups and related parties.

Mansuri said talks will continue in other related countries to reach a satisfactory result concerning a popularly elected government for Afghanistan, which he hoped will restore peace to that Muslim country.

Only those, who were active on the Afghan scene one way or the other during the years of Soviet occupation, should be allowed to take part in forming the future government and not those who were mere outsiders to the issue, Mansuri stressed.

Cordovez is scheduled to visit Pakistan and Afghanistan for talks with representatives of political groups acceptable to the Afghan Muslims.

War Support Council Call During 'Sensitive Phase'

NC3006184488 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1735 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The following is the text of an important statement issued by the Supreme War Support Council:

In the name of God, the almighty, the compassionate. O great Iranian nation, sisters and brothers:

The military incidents of the past 2 or 3 months and the retreat of the forces of Islam from their positions in some of the contact points show, more than anything else, the collaboration between the forces of blasphemy, arrogance, and reaction against the Islamic revolution, as well as the grandeur of the responsibility of the sacred defense that has been placed on the shoulders of our brave and devoted nation.

After the great and amazing victories scored by the combatants of Islam during the past 2 years, and when the superior military strength and decisive initiative of the Islamic Republic were made clear to the entire world's political observers and military experts, even the most incredulous politicians of the camp of arrogance realized that the tempest of the Islamic revolution will overthrow the aggressive and warmongering Iraqi Ba'thist regime. It was exactly then that special political overtures and special military assistance to the Iraqi regime were accelerated and expanded.

With the establishment of official relations between that regime and the arch-Satan and according to the understanding reached between the heads of the East and West to preserve the Iraqi Ba'thist regime, the flood of logistical, arms, information, financial, humanitarian, and ideological assistance to that regime began. The big powers' intention to prevent the victory of the Islamic Republic was manifested in the form of militarily strengthening the mercenary Ba'th army.

Parallel with this collective action, in which the reaction of the Arab region undertook an important role and complemented the U.S.-Soviet-reaction triangle, the presence of the United States in the Persian Gulf waters in a bid to increase pressure on the Islamic Republic, foment a conflict in the oil-rich area, and hinder the production and export of oil completed the plot. And this entire plot was overtly used alongside the hireling Iraqi regime in the war against Islam and the revolution.

The intention behind all this was and is to save the aggressive Iraqi regime, which was the tool in the hands of the big powers in the attack against Islamic Iran; to keep its military array of forces in the face of our great revolution from its inevitable downfall; and to deprive the Iranian nation of victory, which is its definite right.

The incidents on the fronts during the past 2 or 3 months, which resulted in the retreat of the forces of Islam from former positions, were the outcome of the efforts made over the last 2 or 3 years by all the organs of arrogance and their reactionary dependents to provide assistance to the Iraqi regime.

The basic point which the analysts of the arrogant powers have always neglected is that the deciding factor in the destiny of the war and major incidents such as these is the firm determination of a pious, brave, revolutionary, and alert nation which enjoys divine, decisive, far-sighted, and sagacious leadership. It is not affected by the political games and seditions that are commonly used by the arrogant powers.

This is the same thing that the United States neglected in its defeat by the Islamic revolution. Today, once again leaning on its half-baked and incorrect analysis, it is paving the way for a fresh defeat by Islam. There is no doubt that this is an extremely sensitive phase for the revolution and a big test for our heroic nation. Our nation must, in this phase, call on all its inherent moral and material strength and refrain from any type of naivete and carelessness.

There is no doubt that today our nation is facing a test which is among the biggest of the past decade, and it should prepare itself. However, there is also not an iota of doubt that this nation is one that has been honed by the incidents that have taken place. It will lean on God, depend on faith and virtue, preserve the unity of word, and employ its true force. Thus it will be able to neutralize the enemy's plan, put arrogance to shame, crush the mercenary Iraqi Army, and make the slogan of "War, war until victory" a reality.

We announce that these incidents, which are nothing out of the ordinary in an 8-year war—such things frequently occur between belligerents in wars—have not in any way shaken our firm determination to continue the sacred defense until the just rights of the Iranian nation have been obtained and the warmongering aggressor punished. They have not caused our belief in our victory, which is a divine promise, to waver. We announce, as we have in the past, that support by the East and the West for Saddam may be able to delay Saddam's inevitable downfall, but it will never be able to change the fate of the doomed.

We will continue our struggle with all our might and in accordance with our divine duty in order to save the region from continuous tension and in order to save the two nations of Iran and Iraq from the obdurate and cruel regime of Saddam. We will try, more than ever before, to carry out this holy responsibility.

Our combatants on the fronts should prepare themselves more than ever before for a brave jihad and a patient resistance before the enemy. They should know that their action of today will have an impact on both the fate of Islam and the fate of the Muslims of the world. The Armed Forces and the cadres of the armed forces and the IRGC should fully understand their historic responsibility. They should direct all their efforts toward displaying the combat strength of Islam, and they should spare no efforts in organizing, training, and gaining initiative of action. Our brave youths should don combat uniforms, announce their readiness to take up positions to defend the Islamic Republic, and present themselves at the recruitment centers.

The entire Iranian nation, in all parts of the Islamic homeland, should rise in unison to defend the revolution, Islam, and Iran; hold more strongly the banner of honor and dignity which they have taken up in their hands; and defend these divine capitals. The ulema, preachers, and religious speakers should acquaint the people with their grand Islamic duty and kindle the zeal

of the jihad for the sake of God in their hearts. Government officials should place all the potentials needed to continue the sacred defense at the disposal of the front and the war, not neglecting anything.

All levels of the nation, with faith in divine assistance and with a steely and strong morale, should prepare themselves to emerge from this sensitive phase. Everyone should know that we have divine assistance in this, that the prayers of the imam of the ages and of the saints are with us, and that victory awaits us.

Victory can only come from God, the gracious and wise.

[Signed] The Supreme War Support Council

IRGC Response to Call

LD0107132988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Following the important Supreme War Support Council statement concerning the present sensitive juncture which was issued last night, the IRGC General Staff issued a statement responding to the Supreme War Support Council's call to mobilize all forces for the fronts. In the first part of the news reports for this hour, we draw your attention to the text of the statement of the IRGC General Staff.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brave Islamic ummah! Proud Iranian nation! Zealous and combative youth! Now that the sacred Islamic Revolution of Iran is passing through its most sensitive times and global arrogance has risen to confront it with all its strength, it is up to us fully to defend our nation and homeland with all our strength and more seriously than ever. By putting behind us the ups and downs of the war, we must make the enemy give up its hope of imposing its sinister intentions on us. Any hesitation today will be followed by shameful captivity tomorrow.

The IRGC, which, shoulder-to-shoulder with the resistant and resolute Iranian nation and alongside the dear brothers and other armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has embarked on confrontation with the conspiracies of Eastern and Western arrogance. By crushing the Zionist enemy's incitements, pushing back the warmongering Saddamists from this sacred territory, giving the enemy no respite, relying on the boundless mercy of almighty God, and giving all-round support to the Supreme War Support Council's call, the IRGC will continue its holy battle until final victory so that it will determine the fate of the imposed war in the interests of dear Islam and proud Iran.

The IRGC once again declares the full and continuous preparedness of its forces and centers to carry out the orders of the esteemed acting commander in chief of the armed forces and the arrangements of the Supreme War Support Council, and to deploy all the material and spiritual resources of the country. Together with the great roar of the selfless mobilization forces of the army of Muhammad—may God's benedictions be upon him and his scion—it has embarked on full-fledged confrontation with the conspiracies of the great Satan, the criminal United States, and will guard the dear land of Iran, which is fragrant from the pure blood of the lofty martyrs of this great nation, notably the red blood of the guards and the mobilized, god-seeking IRGC commanders.

Combative offspring of Iran! Fighting and self-sacrificing youth! During this sensitive time it is up to us to rise up, and by putting on our combat and jihad outfits and being continuously and extensively present on the battlefronts, to abort the futile dream of the criminal rulers in Baghdad and of their masters and sinister supporters with regard to the recent persistent attacks on the battlefronts.

The districts and bases of the guards and the resistant IRGC mobilization units all over the country are ready to register, train, and deploy you young people to the fronts of war. Our place of appointment is the linked ranks of the convoys of Muhammad's troops throughout the country.

Editorial Reiterates Conditions for Peace

NC0107090588 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 19 Jun 88 pp 1, 9

[Editorial: "The Combatants' Show of Strength Is the Key to the Problems of War"]

[Excerpts] "I will not desist from my efforts to terminate the Iran-Iraq war, and I will continue my contacts with both sides," UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has announced, adding: "I intend to hold a round of secret, technical talks outside New York and to announce a date for the implementation of Resolution 598." These utterances were made at a time when it was being said that the UN secretary general's efforts had encountered obstacles to and difficulties in the practical implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 598.

The question is whether the UN secretary general can accept a crucial reality and convince the Security Council that Resolution 598 and all other political efforts seeking a solution to the imposed war should not be considered within a framework of trying to preserve the Baghdad regime. If not, all proposals are doomed to failure.

Everyone should accept the fact that Resolution 598 and all subsequent efforts will be scrutinized by the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially if there is a plan to exploit them as a lever against the Iranian nation and those who have risen for the sacared defense of their country and revolution. If Resolution 598 is used in such a way or if

the Baghdad regime and its supporters endeavor to misinterpret or exploit it for their own ends, they will definitely encounter the firm opposition of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the 7 and ½ years of the imposed war the UN Security Council has sided most clearly with the aggressor and refrained from taking a stand against the military aggressors ruling Baghdad. Yet it professes neutrality and insists it is seeking a solution to terminate the war. There is still doubt that the Security Council, and its primary members in particular, genuinely wants to end the war. If it really favored terminating the war it would have acted differently and refrained from extending support to aggressors. As long as their overt and covert stances continue to support the preservation of the Baghdad regime, all efforts by the UN secretary general will be futile, even should he announce a date for the implementation of Resolution 598.

The UN Security Council and secretary general should first clarify whether their objective is to preserve the Baghdad regime or terminate the war. They should clearly explain whether they are taking steps to realize the objectives of Iraq's supporters or to return peace and tranquility to the region. They should clarify whether they are purrsuing the "strategy of a war without a victor" or a path to bring stability to the region. If their objective is to preserve the Baghdad regime, they should rest assured that they will never succeed in their malicious objective.

If their aim is to restore peace and stability to the region, there is ony one way, and that is to starve the roots of aggression and punish the aggressor. In fact, Iraq's despicable supporters know that there is no way to restore peace and tranquility to the region except to identify the aggressor so that a positive climate can be created and the sincerity of the UN Security Council affirmed.

The problem is that they consider such measures contrary to their own interests and try to prevent their implementation. With their erroneous and improper behavior the United Nations and the Security Council have left no room for optimism. If they wish to assert their goodwill they should take more serious and effective steps, first and foremost identifying the aggressor so there is no doubt.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has rejected all political efforts to chastise the aggressor and starve the roots of aggression. It has no confidence in any international associations in light of their black records. Facts and evidence indicate that world oppression continues to exploit political solutions and seeks to direct all efforts toward a formula to preserve the Baghdad regime. [passage omitted]

The shattering "Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7" operations were planned to destroy the enemy's war machinery in Shalamcheh and dismantle the enemy's military emplacements in the region. But the Islamic combatants' primary goal was to make the supporters of Ba'thist Iraq realize that even if the world pays no heed to Iran's strength, their blows can resolve the matter militarily. This is a serious warning to those who still fail to grasp reality, who refuse to accept this truth.

Washington officials claim that their intelligence and espionage information does not confirm victories by the Islamic combatants because they do not wish to face or acknowledge the truth. [passage omitted]

It is the UN secretary general's duty to pursue the issue of the imposed war in a manner that will guarantee the return of peace to the region. If he does not, the Islamic combatants will find another suitable solution. From the Iranian point of view this will be the real answer and will be presented to the world!

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 3,249

LD3006185088 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 30, IRNA—An Iraqi warplane was shot down in dog-fight with Iranian jet fighters over southern Iranian territorial waters at 08:29 hours local time (04:59 GMT) while a second one was blasted out of the sky by anti-aircraft fire over a southern oil field at 08:31 hours (05:01 GMT) Thursday.

The 3249th Joint Staff communique, announcing the above, reported here today that Iranian Airforce jet fighters on their routine patrol missions over the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea Wednesday reconnoitered 54 vessels of various types including oil tankers, cargo ships, tug boats and warships.

Iranian naval units, in addition to controlling shipping and closely monitoring movement of four Iraqi vessels in the Khawr 'Abdallah waterway and around Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah oil platforms yesterday, interpreted and searched two oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz. The tankers were alter allowed to continue voyage. [sentence as received]

A reinforced Iranian patrol unit after breaking through many barricades infiltrated and stormed Iraqi positions in a war theater Wedensday, killing and wounding a number of Ba'thist soldiers and destroying several gun emplacements and five key observation posts of theirs. All the patrolmen returned safely to bases.

Exchange of artillery and mortar fire continued sporadically throughout the battlefields yesterday raging somewhat more heavily in Zeydi, Sar Dasht and Hajj-'Ymran.

Heavy fire of Iran's Muslim combatants checked Iraqi engineering operations in Khosrovi and Nahr 'Anbar and enemy logistical activities in areas overlooking Qasr-e Shirin, Chazabeh and Yabis Wednesday, inflicting substantial losses in men and equipment on the enemy.

A number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy gun emplacements, a munition dump and a position of anti-aircraft gun were destroyed in parts of the southern and western sectors in artillery duels with Iranian Gendarmerie forces Wednesday, concluded the communique.

People's Mojahedin Envoy Views Military Effort

PM3006120288 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
27 Jun 88 p 4

[Interview with People's Mojahedin representative Mas'ud Banisadr by Giancarlo Lannutti in Rome; date not given]

[Text] The occupation of Mehran seems to constitute a qualitative advance in the action of the Iranian National Liberation Army (INLA)—an armed goup established just over a year ago to combat the Tehran regime. It is discussed in the following interview with L'UNITA by Mas'ud Banisadr, the People's Mojahedin representative in the international organizations, who is visiting Rome for a series of talks.

[Lannutti] The conquest of the city of Mehran follows a series of defeats for the regime (the Al-Faw Peninsula, Shalamcheh, and so forth.) What is the military significance of this victory?

[Banisadr] Just 2 years ago—in July 1986 in fact—the Khomeyni regime used three of its divisions totaling 60,000 men to wrest the city of Mehran from the Iraqis after 4 days of fighting. A few days ago INLA fighters conquered Mehran only 11 hours after the offensive started. This INLA victory is all the more significant inasmuch as it occured a few days after Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment as deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces in the desperate quest for even a fleeting victory, which has failed to materialize. On the contrary, Mehran remained in the INLA's hands for 3 days before the regime's forces could do anything to regain it.

[Lannutti] Apart from the military aspect, what is the political significance of Mehran's occupation not by Iraqi forces but by INLA forces?

[Banisadr] The Khomeyni regime urgently needs a victory on the military front. This is an established fact. Not only is it not achieving it but the serious defeats that it is suffering are being inflicted by the INLA . This is causing despondency within the armed forces' ranks, while the hope of liberation is growing among the people. It is a fact—as shown by the documents seized in the previous "Shining Sun" offensive—that the regime issued hundreds of circulars to stop its forces from abandoning the front. The INLA's victories are having repercussions on the regime's troops.

[Lannutti] Your army will soon be a year old. What is your assessment of the past year and what is the outlook?

[Banisadr] I would like to draw a comparison between the "Forty Stars" and the INLA's November (23 November 1987) offensive also in the Mehran area: At that time the fighting took place within an area of 60 square km and the regime suffered 350 losses and had 60 prisoners taken. Now, 7 months later, Mehran is still the theater of fighting, but in an area of 4,000 square km, with 8,000 losses and casualties and 1,500 prisoners on the regime's side, as well as a vast quantity of weapons and equipment seized. While the INLA carried out a total of 99 operations in 1987, inflicting 8,450 losses on the enemy and taking 865 prisoners, since the beginning of the year the total of losses and casualties inflicted and prisoners taken is 13,500.

This indicates a steady increase in the INLA's qualitative and quantitative fighting capability—a process that will culminate with the attainment of the watchword, "Today Mehran, tomorrow Tehran."

[Lannutti] There have recently been rumors of Khomeyni's death, which were subsequently denied. In fact he has appeared on television, albeit clearly in poor health. Hashemi-Rafsanjani was recently promoted to commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Who is really in charge in Iran and what will happen when Khomeyni leaves the scene?

[Banisadr] The Khomeyni regime has long been based on a policy of extreme repression and a continuation of the war. Before saying who wields the power you have to bear in mind that it is these two policies that keep the regime standing. As you indicated, Khomeyni is ill, dying, but it must be stressed that: 1) the strategy of resistance is not conditional on Khomeyni's death and we will pursue our path regardless; 2) the talk of his death is part of the propaganda directed by Khomeyni, which he uses so that the world press will talk about him or because he wants to divert world public opinion away from his domestic and international defeats and the war; 3) Khomeyni is the unifying factor within the regime and since there are violently conflicting factions within the establishment, his death will accelerate the regime's disintegration.

It must also be borne in mind that Khomeyni has suffered a drastic loss of popular support and is increasingly hated by the Iranian people. This is confirmed by the coercive measures used to recruit forces for the front. For instance, if an identity card does not carry certification of attendance at the front it is invalidated and the holder can no longer receive ration coupons, marry, or use his license.

This regime has also lost its judicial legitimacy by trampling on its own constitution, dissolving its only party, proclaiming an "absolute rule" that deprives the people's vote of any value, and announcing its nonrecognition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This is why Iranian National Resistance Council (INRC) Chairman Mas'ud Rajavi has appealed to all international bodies to expel the Khomeyni regime and to grant the INRC representation. After only a few weeks we are pleased to announce that hundreds of parliamentarians of various European countries have taken up this appeal.

Pakistan

Foreign Minister Returns; Comments on PRC Visit

BK0107024088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan returned to Karachi last night after his visit to China. He told newsmen that he held fruitful talks with his Chinese counterpart, Mr Qian Qichen, on international and regional issues as well as on bilateral matters. Both sides noted that bilateral cooperation has increased. The Chinese foreign minister said that his country will continue to support Pakistan on the implementation of the Geneva accords [on Afghanistan].

Cordovez Arrives for Talks on Geneva Accords

BK0107030988 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] The UN secretary general's special representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, arrived in Islamabad last night for talks with Pakistani officials on the implementation of the Geneva accords. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he expressed satisfaction over the pace of the implementation of the Geneva accords.

Answering a question about the allegations levelled by signatories against each other concerning violations, Mr Cordovez said it was not very unusual in the implementation of such accords. He pointed out that the Geneva accords provides for a mechanism to face these types of difficulties and find their solutions.

Mr Cordovez said during his stay in Tehran he met with a group of the Afghan mujahidin leaders. His talks with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and other leaders were also very fruitful.

It is expected that Mr Cordovez will meet with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, foreign office officials, and personnel of the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan. He will then visit Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas. Mr Cordovez will also go to Kabul and hold talks with the Kabul regime.

Defense Minister on Border Situation, Elections

BK0107023288 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Defense Minister Mr Mahmud Haroon says that the geographical and political situation in the region is cause for concern, but there is no extraordinary situation at the borders and we are fully capable of defending our dear motherland. He was addressing a news conference in Hyderabad yesterday.

Answering a question about general elections, he drew attention to the president's announcement that elections will definitely be held.

The defense minister said he is happy to note that the people in Sind are now aware of the need to solve the problems in an atmosphere of peace and friendship, because violence and disturbances will not achieve anything.

Trade With Bulgaria, Poland Expected To Increase

BK0107062188 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 1 Jul 88

[Text] Poland and Bulgaria have expressed a willingness to expand bilateral trade and economic cooperation with Pakistan. This was stated by a senior foreign office official on his return to Islamabad after a 5-day visit to these countries. He told Radio Pakistan's correspondent that the present volume of two-way trade with Bulgaria is worth 150 million rupees. This is expected to increase in the future.

He added that during talks the sectors in which both countries can increase cooperation were identified. He said Poland also wishes to increase the prospects of joint ventures in various sectors, especially in the power production and engineering fields.

Peshawar Municipal Corporation Dissolved

BK3006155588 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The NWFP government has dissolved the Peshawar Municipal Corporation effective immediately. A notification issued in Peshawar today says that this step has been taken because the corporation has failed to discharge its duties and fulfill its financial responsibilities due to the division of the people into two groups, with no clear majority of councillors in either group.

Kotri Curfew Lifted; Hyderabad Curfew Relaxed

BK3006155388 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The Additional District Magistrate of Kotri has announced that the curfew is being lifted in the curfew-bound areas of Kotri from 0600 [0100 GMT] tomorrow morning. The curfew will be relaxed in the curfew-bound areas of Hyderabad from 0500 to 2200 tomorrow.

Sri Lanka

JVP 'Hit Squad' Apprehended in Southern Province

BK3006142988 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1341 GMT 30 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, 30 June (LANKAPUVATH)—Five members of an alleged Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [JVP] hit squad were apprehended along with a cache of weapons by the police last night at Batawela, a village in Weligama in Sri Lanka's Southern Province.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that the arrests were made during police investigations into the death of Samarasiri Samararaja, who was shot dead by JVP gunmen last 30 May.

The suspects, taken into custody last night at Weligama were Liyanagamage Amith, Nandiratna Baranaduge Arunasiri, B.S. Winton, B.G. Upul, and H. Sisira Kumara.

The weapons seized were one 12-bore shot gun, one 16-bore shot gun, two Kris knives and two SG [short gun] cartridges.

Meanwhile, at Pasgoda, in the Urubokka police area last night, a gang of unidentified gunmen shot and killed a UNP [United National Party] supporter, S.G. Washantha, at his residence.

Police believe the JVP were responsible for this slaying.

At Meegoda, also in the Urubokka police area, unidentified JVP gunmen shot dead former Gramodaya chairman, J.K.I. Siridasa, while he was walking along the road.

7 Indian Soldiers, 2 'Terrorists' Killed

BK0107131688 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1214 GMT 1 Jul 88

["OANA/pool" Item]

[Text] Colombo, 01 July (LANKAPUVATH)—Seven Indian soldiers and two LTTE terrorists were reported killed during the last 24 hours in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

Indian High Commission sources told LANKAPUVATH that in a gun battle between the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] and LTTE terrorists at Nedunkerni in Sri Lanka's Northern Province district of Mullaitivu, three Indian soldiers and one terrorist were killed and three terrorists wounded.

A group of LTTE terrorists, when challenged by an IPKF patrol at Point Pedro, Jaffna, ran into the library and lobbed a hand grenade at the Indian troops, wounding one soldier.

The IPKF opened fire killing one LTTE terrorist.

The sources also said that in a separate incident at Thiriyaya in the Trincomalee District, four Indian soldiers were killed and a few wounded, when they were caught in a LTTE landmine explosion.